T Bradson

PHILANTHROPIST.

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IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
GAMALIEL BAILEY, JR.
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CINCINNATI.

TERMS--TWO DOLLARS per annum if paid within six months after subscription.

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Main Street, third door below Fourth Street.
CINCINNATI.

I intend to make **Good Hats**, (such as will induce customers to buy of me a second time,) and will sell as low as I can afford, *without any deviation from the price asked.*
WM. DODD.

C. DONALDSON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
STEEL, BRASS WARE, & SADDLERY,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.
No. 24 Main Street
CINCINNATI.

THE subscribers thinking the worst of the storm of hard times is past, are now preparing for a return of business.

They are receiving new goods, and will continue to do so, till their stock is fully replenished, and it is their intention as formerly to supply their old friends and all who may call on them, with good goods, and at prices to suit the times.

C. DONALDSON, & Co.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the Ladies & Gentlemen to call at his Picture Gallery, over L. Coffin's Store, No. 40, 5th st., between Main and Walnut, and examine specimens of portraiture in oil colors.
M. W. HOPKINS,
May, 27th 1843.

Lawyers Cards.

JOHN JOLLIFFE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
OFFICE, Third st., between Main and Sycamore, opposite the Post Office. Cincinnati.
He will practice in Clermont and Hamilton counties, and continue to practice in Brown, until his business in that county shall be closed.
Dec. 27, 1842. 18-tf.

WILLIAM BIRNEY,
Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio,
WILL attend promptly to the collection of claims, to cases in Bankruptcy and to all other professional business which may be confided to his care, to the County, State and Federal Courts.
Office, Main Street, between 6th and 7th, opposite Gano.
Feb., 2d, 1843.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law Saganaw City, Michigan.
J. G Birney will also act as Land Agent in the land district in which this (Saganaw) county is. He will make investments for others in lands: pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.
Saganaw, July, 1842. 51-tf

D RAYMOND & M. DUMBROFF.
HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the law. Their office is in Court st., between Main and Walnut south side.

HENRY STARR.--Attorney and Counsellor at LAW, Office, South East corner of Fourth and Main streets.
July 9th 1842. 51-tf

ALLEN & LANCASTER.--Attorneys at Law N. W. corner of Main and Seventh streets Cincinnati.
July 9th., 1842. 51-tf.

JOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth sts., entrance on Main street. July 9. 51-tf

CHASE & BALL. Attorneys at Law, East third street, Cincinnati.
July 9., 1842. 51-tf

EDWARD KENNA, Attorney at Law. Office on Main street, East side, three doors above 3d.
July 30, 1841.

MASON WILLSON.--Attorney and Counsellor at LAW. North East corner of Columbia and Main stree
July 9th, 1842.

For the Philanthropist.

Education Society.

The Ohio Ladies' Education Society met in Bloomingburg, Fayette co., June 22nd, at 8 o'clock.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Mrs. Fullerton, and proceeded to organize by appointing Miss. Mary Donaldson President, and Mrs. M L. Bailey Secretary. The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, were read, approved, and adopted. A business committtee was appointed, and reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we desire to express our fervent gratitude to Almighty God for the success which has crowned our efforts during the past year, and that we feel encouraged to go on until the great work we have undertaken shall be accomplished.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to our energetic and efficient agent, whose labors have so greatly promoted the interests of education among our colored population.

Resolved, That the teachers employed by this society during the past year for their patient endurance of wrong, their intrepid devotion to the interests of down trodden humanity, deserve the admiration and gratitude of every heart that can feel for the outcast and oppressed; and we doubt not, enjoy the blessings of an approving conscience & the smiles of our heavenly Father.

Resolved, That this society recommend to its auxiliaries, increased effort in the cause during the coming year, and frequent communication with the secretary of the present society.

Several interesting reports were made by members of the Society, of the schools, and general condition of the colored people in their respective neighborhoods. And the friends were warmly urged to establish cent a week societies to aid in the establishment of schools, and the support of teachers. The society proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, when the following Ladies were unanimously chosen.

MRS. S B. M'LEAN, President.
MRS. ERNST, Vice President.
MRS. M. A. BLANCHARD, Secretary.
MRS. J. B. EUSTIS, Treasury.

Executive Committee.

Miss Mary Donaldson,
Mrs. S. Miller,
Mrs. Blanchard,
Mrs. Bailey,
Mrs. Ernst,
Mrs. McLean,
Mrs. Mott.

After a collection had ben taken up, the society adjourned.

M. A. DONALDSON, President.
M. L. BAILEY, Secretary.

The 3d. Annual Report of the Ohio Ladies' Education Socity, for the education of free people of color throughout the State.

In the department of Anti-Slavery effort which has engaged our attention, as executive committee of this society, viz: the education of the free colored people of this State, no striking incidents have marked our progress; but in pursuing the even tenor of our way, the smiles of Heaven and the benedictions of the poor have not been withheld.

The manner in which the committee have disposed of the monies paid into the treasury will be seen by the treaurer's report. The amount of money pledged this year has been greater than in any former year; but the actual receipts have been nearly $40 less than they were last year. These unpaid pledges, we trust, will be redeemed *soon*: as it is very important that we have money in our treasury at the beginning of the year, in order to commence operations efficiently then, which we cannot do with an exhausted treasury.

Auxiliaries.—It is desirable that auxiliary societies send in a report to the executive committee, stating how much money they will be responsible for, and as soon as possible, collect, and forward it. Some auxiliary societies have done nobly the last year; one in the northern part of the State has paid into the Treasury $120, and some more feeble have done as much in proportion to their means. Their example is worthy of praise and imitation. Nearly every town and neighborhood society which has been heard from, has adopted with success the cent a week plan of collecting money, to aid this cause. The Society at Oberlin now numbers 120 members. Since last September, they have collected nearly twenty dollars on the cent a week plan, which they have practiced three years, and find it to be a successful way of enlisting all ages in the work. Their funds are devoted principally to the support of teachers of colored schools, many of whom go out from the institution in that place.

The legacy left to this society by the late Mrs. D. Burgess which it has been doubtful whether we should receive, is, we are happy to state from recent information, likely to be legally obtained, and placed at the disposal of this society; if so, and contributions from other sources continue as formerly, or as we hope vastly to increase, we shall enlarge & extend our operations the coming year. Your committee consider it highly important that an agent be employed by this society, to labor the whole of the coming year, and spend some time in every settlement in the State: his labors to commence immediately, if a suitable person can be now obtained. One who has been laboring for the colored people writes on this point. "There must be an agent in the field all the time. It is interesting to see what animation the colored people feel when a friend comes among them. They rouse up and make a struggle to overturn the mountains that lie in their way; but they need like the rest of us continued sympathy, cheering, and encouragement. Be sure you employ the right one; he should be of great energy, great in hope, great in benevolence, great in humility, full of love to God and love to man—streams of love gushing from the full fountain of his love, who for life has listed in the holy war." under the influence of such an one, you may be instrumental in blessing the world again, with such minds as Origen, Cyprian, and St Augustine, and Euclid Easop—yes "our women may do this, and God will bless your labors as readily as he did Miriam's and Deborah's, and ESTHUR's and Mary's and "the woman's of Samaria" and Lydia's and Dorcas's and Claudia's, and a holy host of those, the malicious ofwho wrought righteousness shrunk the triumph of Jehovah uttered the most High, when men cowered and away—redeemed their nation by self-devotion—trained up and gave lessons to the world's Redeemer. And thousands from the city to hear the voice of the expected Messiah explained to men "more perfectly" the way of salvation, made garments for the poor, and first preached the gospel in Britain, from whence we obtained our knowledge of God and Jesus, and our own immortality. During a part of the last year two faithful friends of the cause have labored as agents of this society, viz: Mr. J. O. Wattles, and Mr. Wm. W. Wright. Mr Wattles travelled most in the Southern and interior of the state—he writes as follows. "I have traveled upwards of 12 hundred miles all on horse back—I have expended about 18 dollars of your money by way of travelling expenses, postage, donation, &c., have visited, communicated with, and employed teachers for twenty-three settlements—I have collected nothing, having been among the white people very little. The voice seemed to cry—"Go not in the way of the Gentiles and into any city of the Samaritans. Enter ye not, but go rather" to the poor, the despised, and the neglected, I have lectured once or more in every settlement visited, on the importance of mental cultivation; and visited considerable from house to house. I think I never accomplished more in so short a time. All things seemed to be ready—the way seemed to be "prepared"—give God the glory.

Mr. Wright labored chiefly in the Northern counties in this State. He collected funds, and spread information of the design and doings of this society, and of the wrongs inflicted upon the colored people through the action of our oppressive laws. He also circulated petitions to Congress and our state Legislature in more than 40 towns.

He writes March 11th, to the committee thus. "Since I last wrote you in December, I have lectured almost every evening, and have worn my self and horse almost down, with hard labor—yet I have reason to think that I have not labored in vain or spent my strength for naught. In most places which I visited, little was known of your Society, but on being informed respecting it, they manifested in every place a deep interest. My audiences have varied in number from fifteen to three hundred persons. In no instance have I experienced any disturbance."

Schools. Twenty-three schools, as stated above, were supplied with teachers through Mr. Wattles' exertions, and many others have been to our knowledge sustained. But the exact number throughout Ohio, we have not ascertained. Six schools are now supported by the colored people in Cincinnati, and a number in Columbus where the colored people are doing well. *Xenia*, where are quite a number of colored people is now for the first time, (we believe,) supplied with a school which bids fair to do well. Miss Sackett, who was bitterly persecuted last winter, whilst teaching a colored school in Pike county, is now instructing in that place. *Springfield*, from which no report was received last year, has for the last six months enjoyed the labors of Mr. Day as teacher, who has communicated an interesting report of his school, which we regret the limits which we have prescribed for this report, will not allow us to copy entire.

The average number of pupils, in attendance daily for five months was thirty. The remainder of the time somewhat less; it being the season of the year, when the services of the older ones were needed at home. Both Parents and children were deeply interested in the school, and the latter made rapid progress in their studies.

Every Friday evening they held a public spelling school, which many white boys from the high school and others in the place attended. They selected usually, one white and one colored boy to act as leaders or "captains." The result of these exercises, was to do away prejudice in the minds of the young people, and increase their estimation of the colored children.

At the close of the term on Friday afternoon and the Monday evening following, an examination was held, which was fully attended by the parents and white inhabitants of the village. On the last evening the house was crowded, and many who could not get in, stood about the doors and windows. The exercises gave very general satisfaction. They expect to keep up a school this summer, but the society is small, and they are generally poor, and cannot well sustain a teacher. They have a large temperance society, and some ones addicted to intemperance have been reformed. They have also an interesting Sabbath school. This is the only settlement heard from, of which an account was not given in last year's report, and as the back reports have been generally circulated, and are still called for, we deem it unnecessary to enlarge upon them at this time.

At our last annual meeting, it was thought advisable, partly on account of the depression felt in many settlements, in consequence of mobs—and as called for, from various other considerations, to have an address to the colored people prepared by some member of this society, and presented for approval to this convention, when published to be circulated in every settlement in the State.

Maria A. Sturges, of Putnam, was appointed to write the address. Little did we then think, her earthly labors were so soon to end, for she was surrounded by an affectionate family who required her care, and we felt our need of her sympathy, her co-operation and her prayers. But that home of bliss the destroyer entered; the sound of joy ceased, for the star of love lay crushed and withered beneath his tread, and the murmured prayer "Help Lord for the godly ceaseth, for the faithful fail from among the children of men," went up from stricken hearts. Our departed sister was a member of the executive committee of this society, and a tried and untiring friend of the oppressed. The cause of the slave was ever near her heart; and she deeply felt for the wrongs of the colored man in our own state. Her efforts in their behalf were well tried and efficient. Few were gifted with equal talents and zeal combined with such unobtrusive piety and Christ-like humility. Her "record is on high," and though dead "she speaketh." Let not this solemn provication of Providence, dear sisters, be lost upon us, but adopting the sentiments of Him who said, I must work the works of Him who sent me while it is day, for the night cometh wherein no man can work," do with our might all, every thing that our hands can find, or our hearts devise, to help on this good cause, in which we have the sympathies of all Heaven with us, and combined against us all the wrath and malignity of the enemies of God and man. The moral grandeur of the mighty revolution now going on—*going on* in spite of the multifarious forms of opposition arrayed against it, fills us with inexpressible emotions towards the high and holy Parent of the Universe who, casting down the thoughts and imaginations of the wise, the proud and the haughty of earth,—is by his own chosen instruments and means, working out the problem of the world's redemption. In hope of that glorious consummation, we wait and labor, and with new zeal address ourselves to the duties before us.

Treasurer's Report.

The Ohio Ladies Society for the Education of free people of color in account with Sarah B. Custis, for the year commencing June 3, 1842, and ending June 1843.

RECEIPTS.

Collected at Anniversary at Mt. Vernon	$37 75
From Female A. S. S. Cadiz	10 00
Lane Seminary concert of prayer for slaves	2 00
A friend in Illinois	3 00
Cent a week Society at New Richmond, per Mrs. Doctor Rogers	9 25
From F. S. S. Massilon	100 00
Of William Parmelee, Massilon	20 00
Ladies Society, Yellow-Springs, per J. Vanmeter	1 00
By Agent, Wm. W. Wright	82 50
Clothing, Books, &c, collected by Agent, valued at twenty-five dollars	25 00
Balance in Treasury last year	37 55
	$328 80

EXPENDITURES.

Paid as per order of committee to close act. with Mr. Cobb, agent for last year	3 44
Paid Dr. Bailey for printing second Report	10 00
To aid J. Wattles in establishing schools in colored settlements	15 00
J. Wattles to aid destitute Teachers	20 00
Sent by Mr. Blanchard to Europe to sustain the interest of this Society	50 00
Paid to sustain Mr. Newman	15 00
Mr. Wright for services as agent, 3½ mos. at $20 per month	70 00
Traveling expenses and postage for agent	2 96
Postage of Society	8 87
Discount on money	9 90
	200 17
	328 80
	$128 63

For the Philanthropist.

HILLSBOROUGH, July 26, 1843.

To the friends of Liberty in the 7th Congressional District.

W. Lyle Keys proposes, as the business of appointing delegates was overlooked at our District meeting, to attend the Buffalo Convention, as a delegate from this District, and would cheerfully defray his own expenses, as he has had the honor of doing before, *but*—(abolitionists have to resort to "buts," sometimes, as well as pro-slavery men,) but the state of his finances renders it inadmissible; he therefore submits the following propositions, viz: Letters, descriptive of the Convention, Falls of Niagara, &c., will be published in the newspapers, and a copy forwarded to the address of each contributor, in addition to which, subscribers of a dollar and upwards, shall be entitled to receive, mailed to their address, during the sittings of Convention, copies of the city papers containing accounts of the proceedings. If this be considered any thing like *quid pro quo*, it will, to some extent, exonerate him from being thought a beggar; but if he *must* beg, he would rather beg of you; than *beg his passage*. If, therefore you like the terms, "down with the dust." The amounts, if any, can be credited in the Philanthropist.

Such meetings, to be meetings of the people, and to partake as little as possible of the nature of a caucus, should be well attended. And it is therefore bad policy every way, to suffer the active adherents of the cause to have all the business of attending meetings to themselves, and often to read dismay in each other's faces, from the fewness of numbers possessing a devotion akin to their own.

Again. That Janus-faced humbug Whiggery, having tried intimidation without avail, seems now disposed to resort to cajolery, in one last, one mighty effort to sponge up the Liberty party and elect their man. Shall they succeed? Fancy hears you reply, in thunder tones, from river, hill and highland glen, NO!! But if there is a meagre attendance at Buffalo from this quater, the Whig press of that city will not so report your answer to the Gales and Seatons, and the James Watson Webb's of the East. Be not offended, if I tell you, that yours would in that case be a *pregnant negative*—it might read NO, but it would mean YES. If this be your meaning, and you are willing to support a northern doughface when you rejected one, whatever else may be said of him, (and God knows I am not his eulogist,) is, at least, open in his enmity to the cause of Negro Emancipation. If I repeat, such be your meaning, and you are willing to see the drunken orgies of 1840 re-enacted in all their freaks and frequency, then

By our fathers ashes

Is the spirit of the true hearted and the unshackled gone! *But this is not your meaning.*— That our enemies should raise a shout over our meagre attendance, and thus commit us, in some sort to the support of——— none would be more sorry than yourselves. Now be not offended if, as a test of the amount of *do something* abolition there is about you, it is asked, how much are you sorry? Are you sorry $3. $2. or $1? Are you sorry 75 cents, 50 cents, or 25 cents? Or if you are sorry none of these amounts, *how sorry are you*? Finally, on this part of the subject, without needlessly indulging in further sorrow about it, if you are disposed to *do* any thing, allow me to suggest that as economy will necessarily have to be the word with me, that *promptitude* be the word with you. In plain terms, let whatever is done be done *at once*, as the time is short, (30th and 31st of August) and whoever goes ought to be off some days before the time, *especially if they have to walk any portion of the distance.* These considerations therefore, admonishes us to

To take the instant by the forward top,
For * * on our quickest decrees,
The inaudible and noiseless foot of time,
Steals, ere we can effect them.

Just one word more. The foregoing suggestions, are not offered with the view of inflicting a delegate on the district unasked, but merely as suggestions. If others are willing to go, (and somebody ought to go,) I will cheerfully make way for them—only—either go or send.

For the Philanthropist.

GOD reveals himself to man directly and indirectly—directly to those who will learn revelation, and indirectly to those who turn it aside, giving it a hearing with indifference, and living as if there was nothing of it, but in the fancy or imagination. Man is so constituted, so wonderful, and his organization so mysterious, that seemingly he is an object of one and at the same time of two worlds, the natural and the spiritual; for truly his intercourse with both, appears all the while, to be about the same spirit—having its congenial and kindred associations, and the body its comrades and familiar acquaintances, all upon the most ready and social terms, of either good or evil habits, as they are encouraged and held in esteem or otherwise. The thought has often occurred within the world of causes and that of effects, were not in close proximity, one giving rise to, and indeed producing whatever is seen and made manifest to the outward senses. At times this suggestion appears reasonable, if not actually true; then in a cloud of mental doubts and confusion, another face will be put upon the whole matter, when the things of nature become all in all. Thus we are reminded from day to day, or from one state of mind to another, of our singular position and nature, poised as between each world, giving one or the other a preference, as the will may direct and the understanding point out; and thus the influence of each world bear upon, and give direction to all the ways, thoughts and doings of men; and in the conflict, some bear up and manfully resist the evil, whilst others unresisting, let in, and give the enemy quiet possession of the citadel, whom the God of heaven has given us to guard, and safely keep until his coming.

From the Emancipator.

Editorial Letters from England.

LONDON, July 1, 1843.

Respected friends—Readers of the Emancipator:—

Until yesterday, I folly expected to date my next communication to you from my own editorial chair in Boston, but it is the final advice of friends whose judgment I am bound to respect, that I have not quite done my work in England, and I have, therefore, concluded not to leave till the 4th or 5th of August. The late period at which this has been determined on, and the small amount of time one can command where so many objects press upon the attention of a stranger, will make this letter more brief and cursory, particularly in its notice of the Convention, than I had intended to furnish. As it is now, I must refer for the details of the proceedings, to what our esteemed *pro tem.* may prepare from the London Anti-slavery Reporter, and from the careful communication forwarded by my respected colleague for the New York Evangelist.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

The report read by Mr. Scoble, on the progress of the cause since the Convention of 1840, is highly encouraging, and is as follows:

GREAT BRITAIN.

In reviewing the history of the anti-slavery cause during the last three years, we have reason to congratulate ourselves and the friends of human freedom throughout the world, on the advance which it has made, and we may gather assurance from the past, that if we steadily pursue our course, in the use of appropriate means, and in a spirit which becomes our great enterprise we shall achieve the noble end we have in view.

It will be impossible within the limits we have assigned ourselves to do more than give a bare outline of facts connected with the progress of the anti-slavery cause, since the last Convention met within these walls; but meagre as our statement must be, it will be found full of interest, and cannot fail to inspire us with gratitude to Almighty God, for the blessing he has designed to bestow on our labors, and with exalted hopes for the future.

We purpose to consider, in the first place, the progress of our sacred cause in reference to G. Britain. The abolition of the African slave trade, so far as British subjects were concerned, and subsequently of the iniquitous system of slavery in the British colonies, left the philanthropists of this country free to direct their efforts to other departments of anti-slavery labor and a little consideration soon taught them, that, however desirous they might be to co-operate with those of other countries in advancing their common cause, there was a wide field for exertion at home. The slave trade and slavery yet existed in our Asiatic dominions and settlements; British subjects were still in various ways and in various countries, devoting their wealth, enterprise, and skill in supporting and extending these iniquities; the laws of the emancipated colonies required to be brought into harmony with the great act for the abolition of slavery passed in 1833; and other points though less important than these, yet viewed in connection with the general question of abolition throughout the world, were of high interest to our cause.

1. Doubts having for many years existed whether the acts passed by the British Legislature for the suppression of the slave-trade extended to British India, which had led to much discussion and inconvenience; an Act was passed during the last session of Parliament by the British Legislature, viz: 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 101, to extend the provisions of the 5 Geo. IV., cap. 113, commonly called the Consolidated Slave-trade Abolition Act, to "the several and respective presidencies and places within the territories under the Government of the East India Company." Thus has the defect of jurisdiction been cured, and henceforth in that part of the empire, as well as in all others, the slave dealer will be adjudged a pirate and felon, and punished accordingly.

2. It had long been the subject of complaint, that slavery had been permitted to grow up and extend itself at the British settlements of Malacca, Singapore, Penang, and Province Wellesley, that this evil system was fed by an equally iniquitous system of slave-trading, carried on chiefly by China men and Malay pirates. At length, the remonstrances and memorials of the friends of abolition in this country have had the effect of terminating these abominations, and henceforth, at these settlements, the free only can exist. The act which secures this triumph for humanity, was passed, it is believed, at Fort William, Calcutta, on the 1st May last, and is as follows:—

"Whereas, in certain parts of the Straits' settlements slavery has never had any legal existence, and in other parts, in which it is doubtful whether formerly it had such a legal existence, it is no longer warranted by custom, or the supposed rights connected therewith have been expressly abandoned.

It is hereby declared and enacted, that in no parts of the Straits' settlements shall the *status* of slavery be recognized at existing by law. And all courts and officers of law are hereby prohibited from enforcing any claims founded on any supposed rights of masters in regard to slaves within the settlements aforesaid, and are enjoined to afford protection to all persons against whom any supposed rights of slavery are attempted to be enforced."

By this time, probably the act has reached the settlements, and been proclaimed, and from 8.000 to 10.000 emancipated slaves are exulting in their freedom, and a foul system of slave trafficking has been put down.

3. By the act which renewed the charter of the East India Company, in 1833, viz: 3 and 4 of Gul. IV. cap. 85, it was enacted that the Governor-General in Council shall forthwith take into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery, and of ameliorating the condition of the slaves, and of extinguishing slavary throughout the territories of the East India Company, so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe." Instead, however, of adopting measures for the purposes specified in the act, inquiries only were instituted; but finally, yielding to the pressing instances of the abolitionists of this country, who were prepared to besiege Parliament in behalf of the Indian, as they had previously done in behalf of the negro slave, an act was passed on the 6th of April last, by the Governor-General in Council, which virtually abolishes slavery throughout the whole of British India. It is as follows:

"An act for declaring and amending the law regarding the condition of slavery within the territories of the East India Company.

1. It is hereby enacted and declared, that no public officer shall, in execution of any decree or order of court, or for the enforcement of any demand of rent or revenue, sell, or cause to be sold, any person, or the right of compulsory labor or services of any person, on the ground that such person is in a state of slavery.

2. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no rights rising out of an alleged property in the person and services of another as a slave, shall be enforced by civil or criminal court or magistrate within the territories of the East India Company.

3. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no person who may have acquired property by his own industry, or by the exercise of any art, calling, or profession, or by inheritance, assignment, gift, or bequest, shall be dispossessed of such property, or prevented from taking possession thereof, on the ground that such person, or that the person from whom the property may have been derived, was a slave.

4. And it is hereby enacted, that any act which would be a penal offence if done to a free man, shall be equally an offence if done to any person on the pretext of his being in the condition of slavery."

This act, although defective on some points, will give liberty to millions whose bondage reckons its existence by centuries; millions will be born free, who otherwise would have followed the degraded condition of their parents; and millions more born free, will be prevented from becoming slaves by sale and purchase, to perpetuate that system of cruelty and sin. Kidnapping by the wandering Brinjarree and Megpunnah Thug will find no scope for its diabolical acts and atrocious murders; whilst a host of other evils, as disgusting for their impurities as they are hateful for their impiety, will rapidly disappear. The Christian missionary can be brought into contact with the most miserable, debased, and helpless of our race; and the holy and benign religion which he teaches, win for itself new triumphs from among the heathen.

This great triumph of abolition principles cannot fail to strengthen the hands of our fellow-laborers in all parts of the world, and prove an additional incentive to increased and persevering exertions.

4. It usually happens that when men have had the moral courage to apply themselves to the solution of what may be deemed delicate and difficult questions, they have had less hesitation in giving them effect thenceforward; hence we find that in the orders respecting the future government of Scinde, the Governor-General has promulgated the following important regulation:

"The Governor-General is pleased to direct that all acts of Parliament for the abolition of slavery, and for the suppression of the slave-trade, shall have full force and effect in every part of Scinde which is now, or may hereafter be, occupied by the British army."

It must not be supposed, that in speaking with approbation of this act, we sanction the means by which that country has become a British possession; as that would be to connect the sacred cause of human freedom with devastation, rapine, and blood.

5. One of the great practical difficulties which the British Legislature has had to deal with, in its efforts to suppress the foreign slave-trade, has been to prevent all British subjects, resident at home or abroad, from participating therein.—Availing themselves of what they believed to be defects in the letter of the law, or in the difficulties of proof, arising out of the covert and indirect way in which they have aided and abetted the iniquity, some British subjects, to their disgrace be it spoken, have vested large capitals in mines and plantations worked by slaves; and by their agents, have become the buyers, and in some instances the sellers, of their fellow-men. Others have undertaken to supply the miscreants more directly engaged in the traffic, with the means, that is, with the goods, for their unholy barter, and in a multitude of other ways to give vigor and activity to the trade. Strenuous efforts have been made by the abolitionists of this country to expose these guilty practices, and to bring some of the parties implicated therein, before the tribunals of their country; but the difficulties they have had to encounter, were said to be insurmountable under existing laws, and all that remained for them to do was urgently to petition the Legislature to adopt measures which would prevent the continuance of such criminal practices in future. In this matter, Lord Brougham has taken a deep interest, and has laid before the House of Peers a bill which, if it pass into a law, will extend the provisions of the Consolidated Slave-Trade Abolition Act to all British subjects residing abroad, which prohibits British subjects everywhere, and all persons within the dominion of the Crown, from dealing in slaves in any manner or way, and which extends the description of slaves to pawns, and all persons held in any kind of restraint. The bill also provides for the trial of offenders, & for the procuring the evidence necessary to conviction; and with a view to prevention, gives the Crown power to make Orders in Councils for regulating the lawful African trade, so as to prevent slave-trading—to inhibit British companies engaged therein—and to empower British Consuls to examine and watch the proceedings of British trading companies abroad, and to take evidence touching the same.

The bill, it is understood, was drafted by Mr. Beldam, and appears to be well adapted to secure the object in view; though probably some of its provisions and exceptions may be amended or altered with advantage.

6. It might have been expected that the termination of the apprenticeship system in the British colonies, on the 1st of August, 1838, would have been followed by a spirit of conciliation on the part of the planters; and that, at all events, the acts of the Colonial Legislatures would have been made to harmonize with the principles laid down in the great act for the abolition of slavery, passed in 1833. This, however, was not the case. Actuated either by fear, or by a determination to coerce labor and enforce obedience under the new state of things, laws of an unjust, restrictive, and penal character were passed, and went into operation in most of the legislative colonies. To obtain their repeal or amendment was a duty of great importance, and much has been gained in this respect by the activity of the friends of freedom, both in this country and the colonies. Most of the obnoxious statutes have been repealed, and others have been so greatly modified as to have become innocuous for evil; nevertheless, there yet remains much to be done in this important department of labour. It is due both to the late and to the present Goverment, to observe that they have admitted the force of the objections urged against the bad portions of colonial legislation, and have interposed the veto of the Crown when they have deemed it necessary to prevent the continued operation of bad laws. The disposition of the dominant party in the colonies, at the present moment, is to place an undue amount of taxation on the emancipated classes; but this is an evil which will no doubt be soon corrected, as it cannot be supposed that the mother country will allow high duties to be levied on imported goods, to restrict her market in the colonies. Indeed, the Government have already intimated to the Governor of Jamaica, that on no account whatever will they allow him in future to give his sanction to a tariff so unjust to the poor as that which is now in operation, but which is to terminate on the 31st of December next.

7. The treaties and conventions into which Great Brittain has entered with foreign powers for the extinction of the African slave-trade, are important, as indicating the views entertained by different governments of that atrocious traffic. All the maritime powers of Europe, with the exception of Greece, Belgium, and Hanover, have negotiated treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade, as have all the powers of America, with the exception of the United States, New Grenada, Ecuador, and Peru. There can be no doubt, however, that with the exception of the United States, all the others powers, both in Europe and America, will follow the example of neighboring states. New Grenada and Ecuador are bound, in common with Venezuela, by the Columbian treaty with this country in 1835, and Peru is bound by the Peru-Bolivian treaty of 1837. Their having separated into different states is not held to vitiate the treaties they entered into when they were confederated together.

8. In compliance with the memorial of the last Convention, presented to Lord Palmerston, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on British functionaries holding or hiring slaves in foreign countries, his lordship caused a circular despatch to be forwarded to them, intimating it to be the wish of Her Majesty's Government that they should neither hold nor hire slaves for any purpose whatsoever. The effect of this intimation was most beneficial, and followed up, as it no doubt has been, by the present noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will operate as a standing testimony, on the part of Great Britain, against the system of slavery wherever it exists.

9. Nor has the application of this principle been confined to British functionaries. The concurrence of other powers has been sought to give it effect through the medium of their representatives residing in slave-holding countries. Among those who have given in their adhesion to the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, the Mexican Government deserves special mention; for it appears that they have not only instructed their agents abroad to refuse to hold or hire slaves, but to use their advocacy with the governments and countries in which they reside, with the same zeal in behalf of slaves as they would for their own countrymen, in as far as is compatible with the exercise of their functions.

Besides which, the influence of the British Government has been used in other directions in entire harmony with the suggestions of the last Convention. The Turkish and Persian Governments have been addressed, through the medium of the British ambassadors, who have been instructed to lose no opportunity of representing that it would be extremely acceptable to the Government and people of this country if decrees were issued prohibiting the further importation of slaves into their respective territories, and making it penal to purchase slaves. They are also instructed to follow this up with steady perseverance, never omitting to take advantage of favorable opportunities to press upon Mohammedan rulers the wishes of the British Government on these points.

An event of considerable importance, connected with the anti-slavery cause, took place in Octobr, 1841. An American vessel, the Creole, having on board a considerable number of slaves, for the southern slave-markets of the United States, was brought into Nassau, New Providence, one of the Bahama islands, by nineteen of their number, who rose upon the captain and crew, and, after having overcome them, took possession of the vessel, for the sole purpose of securing their liberty. The Committee felt it to be their duty to bring the subject under the attention of Government and of Parliament, having understood that demands would be made by the Federal Government of the United States for the delivery of those engaged in seizing the Creole as felons, and for compensation for the loss of the others. The proceedings in the House of Peers, consequent upon the affair, were of the highest interest and importance, and were decisive of the question that the slaves were fully justified in the steps they had taken; that they had committed no offence, either against British law or the law of nations; and that no claims of the United States, in reference to them, could be entertained for a single moment.—Thus stood the question up to the period when the treaty of Washington was negotiated; then

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The case of the *Creole* has been frequently brought before our readers. It will be in their recollection that that vessel was a slave ship, bound from Norfolk, in Virginia, to New Orleans; that on the passage nineteen of the slaves rose against the Captain, and compelled him to direct his course to Nassau, a British port. There, at the instance of the Captain, the American Consul applied to the local authorities to take possession of the vessel. The slaves were then allowed to go on shore, when they became free men, and the vessel was restored to the Captain—a plot of the American Consul, Captain, and other Americans, having been previously discovered and frustrated, for taking out the vessel again to sea, with the slaves, by force. Mr. Webster instructed Mr. Everett, the American Ambassador, to claim of our Government, not only to restore the vessel (which they did,) but also to *enable* him to 'take the mutineers and murderers to their own country to answer for their crimes,' and to say that his Government 'thought this a clear case for indemnification.' Thus, as far as he could do it, committing his nation to a war with Great Britain, in case the demand should be refused, very intelligible hints being thrown out of '*the dangerous* importance of the question to the peace of the two countries.' Mr. Everett did not press the subject here, supposing it would fall within the province of Lord Ashburton's mission. After the negotiation respecting the boundary was completed, Mr. Webster wrote to Lord Ashburton, respecting the case of the *Creole*, claiming 'that American vessels having slaves on board, when driven by stress of weather, or carried by unlawful force into British ports, are within that great and practical rule of maritime law, which declares that that which is the clear result of necessity ought to draw after it no penalty and no hazard.' The design of this letter was to insist that the right of the American citizens to their slaves should be secured by the British authorities.—The letter asks his Lordship 'to engage that instructions shall be given to the local authorities in the islands, (the Bahamas) which shall lead them to regulate their conduct in conformity with the rights of citizens of the United States, and the just expectations of their Government, and in such manner as shall in future take away all reasonable ground of complaint.' That is, that the shield of British protection should be thrown over American slave-holding.

We really hope Lord Ashburton's diplomatic courtesy caused him to 'go ahead' of his instructions, when he said in reply, '*upon the great general principles affecting this case we do not differ;*' and when he made the disgraceful promise, 'that instructions should be given to the Governors of Her Majesty's colonies on the Southern borders of the United States, to execute their own laws with careful attention to the wish of their own Government to maintain good neighborhood; and that there should be no officious interference with American vessels driven by accident or by violence into those ports.' That is, that our authorities are to be instructed to wink at the crime which they ought to see, and redress.'

The greatness of the concession made by our Ambassador, in the words we have just quoted, will be at once seen from the impression it made on the mind of Mr. Calhoun, the champion of the pro-slavery party, and the representative of South Carolina, one of the blackest spots in the slaveholding States. That gentleman, whose influence in the Senate was necessary to the ratification of the treaty, said, 'he had little hoped to obtain what had already been gained.' He said, 'he felt assured the engagement given by the British negociator would be fulfilled in good faith, and that the collision between the countries, and the disturbance of their peace and friendship has passed away, as far as it depends on this dangerous subject.'"

Lord Ashburton had thus employed his high authority for the bad purpose of making a part of international law, the abominable institution which, till now, had been regarded only as the local law of particular countries. He has recognized the practice which, as our representative, he should not have recognized, and has raised slave-holding into a degree of respect which it never before possessed. The decision of Judge Holroyd is in direct opposition to that of our negotiator: 'According to the principles of English law, such a right to hold slaves cannot be considered as warranted by the general law of nature. The law of slavery is a law *in invitum*, and when a party gets out of the territory where it prevails, the right of the master, which is founded on the municipal law of the particular place only, does not exist.

We now want to know whether the result of the Ashburton diplomacy is, that the British Government will allow American slave traders to hold their 'property' in a British port, and so become a party to the foul conspiracy which seeks to make the law of slavery the law of nations?"

JAMAICAIAN MISSION TO AFRICA.

My heart was much touched by the introduction, on the second day of the Convention, of a board of missionaries from Jamaica, about to proceed to the land of their fathers. I had become acquainted with them on my first arrival, and had witnessed their public farewell. To the people here it seemed no more than an ordinary leave-taking of missionaries, an event of so frequent occurrence in London as almost to cease to excite special interest—so completely have they learned to look at Jamaica as nothing more than a part of the Christian world, from which good things are expected as a matter of course. In the addresses I did not hear one allusion to the fact, that this band came from what was, ten years ago, a land of darkness and slavery. But to me it was like the early cluster, the first fruits of emancipation, and I could hardly forbear breaking in upon the arranged order of proceedings, to tell them with what feelings an American abolitionist regarded the occasion.—Only a little while before I left my country, the Charleston papers informed us of the arrival at that place, of Captain Lord, of the Oriana, from Kingston, with the gloomy accounts of the state of things in Jamaica—"the greatest distrust and anxiety pervaded the public mind, frequent fires were occurring, and every man felt it necessary to be prepared not only in self defence, but to resist any revolutionary movement."—And this goes the round of the American press, uncontradicted, as the "result of English fanaticism." On arriving in England, I met these enlightened and devoted missionaries, coming from the bosom of the people who are said to be so rapidly relapsing into the savage state, but who contrive, beside building their own chapels and supporting their own pastors, to raise among themselves the means of sending forth a well-appointed mission to the land of their fathers. I should have said—of a part of their fathers, for Mr. Merric and his wife have in their veins much more of Caucasian than of Ethiopian blood. The scene in the Convention is rather tamely but correctly described in the Reporter:—

"The Rev. J. Clark from Jamaica, introduced to the Convention several Missionaries, about to proceed to the coast of Africa. They were, he said, to sail that day for Gravesend, and would on the morrow leave the river for Africa. In the mission were natives of Jamaica, who had rendered many services to the inhabitants of that Island, and who had now devoted themselves to the service of God for the benefit of the benighted people of Africa. One of the persons composing the mission was Dr. Prince, with whom he went to Africa in 1840. They remained there fourteen months, visited various parts of the continent, and had many opportunities of observing the condition of the natives along the Grain Ivory, and Gold Coasts. They were about fourteen months at Fernando Po, visited about one half of the aborigines of that island, and had very much encouragement given to them.—(Cheers.) Those immediately going out to Western Africa, were Dr. Prince, his wife and daughter, the Rev. Mr. Merrick and wife, and Alexander Fuller, formerly a slave in Jamaica. He (Mr. Clark) was about to proceed to Jamaica for the purpose of obtaining a supply of natives with whom to proceed to Africa. They were to have the assistance of a small steam-boat for the purpose of visiting, from Fernando Po, the large number of rivers within 300 or 400 miles of the island, and by its means they expected to communicate with tens of thousands of those who have never heard the important truths of Christianity. They believe that by the instruction that would be imparted from time to time to the inhabitants of Africa, by the mission now about to depart, an effectual preventive would be worked against the iniquitous traffic which had been carried on, more he thought in the Bights of Biafra and Benin than in any other parts of Africa.

The Rev. Mr. Merrick, of the African Mission, felt that they were going to the land of slavery with the sympathies and prayers of the Convention, and they (the mission) would ever pray that the period might soon come when all the sons of Amon should be free, when man should no longer hold his fellow-man as his property, but when each should look the other in the face and behold a brother free. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fuller, another of the mission, said he had been a slave in Jamaica, and owed his freedom to the benevolence of the abolitionists, and, what was more, he had derived from them the knowledge of the Gospel of Christ. He therefore, felt it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to do all in his power for those of his brethren in Africa, who had never known Christ, and were laboring under great oppression and cruelty. He had given himself up to this work, and he frequently trusted that his humble services might be useful to his poor fellow-countrymen, who were perishing for lack of knowledge. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Scales said the missionaries had such strong claims on their sympathies and prayers, that he felt they could not let him depart without the assurance that the members of the Convention would hold them in affectionate and prayerful remembrance.

The suggestion was put to the Convention, who formally pledged themselves to keep the mission in such recollection.

The majority of the members then shook hands with the missionaries, who left the hall to depart for Gravesend.

THE YOUNG SEMINOLE CHIEF.

Another occurrence excited probably more feeling in my mind than some others, in consequence of what I had seen at Washington. Having been invited, soon after my arrival, with several other American friends, to breakfast with the Rev. James Sherman, the excellent successor of the celebrated Rowland Hill, at Surrey Chapel, in the course of the morning mention was made by some one of his interesting family, of a young Indian chief—prince, they call him—who was under his guardianship. They spoke in the highest terms of his excellent conduct, his dignified deportment, conscientiousness, and diligent improvement. They said he was a Seminole, from Florida, and that his father was E-con-chatti-mico, and that he was supposed to be dead. The whole case then flashed upon my mind, and I begged Mr. Sherman to have the boy brought to the Convention, assuring him that he would subserve the cause. On recurring to my documents, I found that the Congressional papers concerning the Florida war had been left behind: but I had a copy of Gidding's speech, & from that I was able to learn who E-con-chatti-mico was, and to show that he is still living, and a claimant upon Congress for payment for a large number of slaves who had been kidnapped by the Georgians. At the time set, Mr. Sherman came into the Convention, with the young Seminole arrayed in a beautiful Indian dress, as a chief—the dress prepared, I believe, under the direction of Mr. Catlin, who has taken much interest in him. He appeared perfectly unmoved throughout. I was close to him, and could not see that a muscle of his face changed by any thing that took place. He is said to be a nephew of Oceola, being his sister's son, and his friends have given him both his father's and his uncle's names, in addition to his own, which is Nikkanochee. The Reporter describes the rest of the proceedings:

The Rev. James Sherman minister (of Surrey Chapel,) here introduced to the meeting, Osceola, a young Seminole Indian, a prince, son of the king of the Red Hills, among the Seminoles, who had been treacherously attacked and almost destroyed, in Florida. This youth had been saved and protected by Dr. Andrew Welch. By a series of providences this youth had come under his care; and he had only that morning learned that there was reason to believe that his father still lived. (Hear.) The Indians of which the father of this youth was the head, had been hunted down by bloodhounds, under the sanction of the American Government. He then introduced the young prince's protector to the meeting.

Dr. Andrew Welch then feelingly addressed the meeting, declaring that this was indeed the proudest moment of his life. (Hear, hear.) This youth had come under his protection in Florida; the child having been found, it being supposed that all who had been attacked were destroyed.—After being with himself and family three years, and educated by them, he came to be considered as part of their family. Their neighbors, observing how he was educating the youth, expressed their disapprobation and fears, representing that it would enable the youth to become powerful among the Indians, and consequently insisted that the education should not be continued. Fearing the consequences, he resolved that he would forthwith remove with this youth, in order to preserve him, to England. (Cheers.) Influenced alone by this desire to preserve this youth, he had returned to this, his native country; and he felt well rewarded for what he had done by the conduct and promise of the youth. (Cheers.) He [Dr. Welch,] however, for the sake of his health, felt it requisite to return to America. But in order to provide for the cultivation of this youth, he had consigned him to the care of the Rev. Mr. Sherman, and the education of the Mill-hill school. [Cheers.] The youth, he believed, was now about thirteen years of age; he had had him with him upwards of six years, and when he came to him he was then presumed to be between six and seven years of age. In his presence—and the Rev. Mr. Sherman made a similar remark—he could not say all regarding the youth's conduct that the truth would warrant, but the highest encomiums were pronounced upon him in the Mill-hill school.

The Rev. Mr. Leavitt said this scene, as an American, had affected him very much. He loved his country, but he did not love her crimes.—Knowing much about the Seminole war, and hearing of this youth being within a few miles of London, he saw him, and could not rest content without having him introduced to that Convention, for his history and wrongs had much to do with the objects of that Convention. The war of extermination against the Seminole Indians, carried on in Florida under the sanction of the American Government, and pursued by means of hunting those Indians with bloodhounds, was for the purpose, and no other, of upholding slavery. [Hear, hear, and shame, shame.] Runaway slaves occasionally secreted themselves among the swamps of Florida; and to deprive them of such refuge, this exterminating war was determined upon, in obedience to the demands of the slaveholders.—[Hear, hear, and shame.] He therefore declared that war to have been undertaken to uphold slavery, and for no other motive, and hence this youth, whose parents had been treacherously treated, was intimately identified with the objects which that Convention was pursuing. [Hear, hear.] But though the war was a war of extermination, and though it was carried on against only some few hundreds of Seminole Indians; though it had been prosecuted for years, the American forces and power there had not yet triumphed. He. [Mr. L.] was no renegade, abusing his country when absent from her shores. What he had now in substance declared, had been uttered in Congress by Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, who was what they termed their chairman of the Committee of Claims, similar to what was here the Exchequer Court. Mr. L. read extracts from Mr. Gidding's speech, which he had brought with him from America, among various other documents, little imagining, as he observed, that he should have such cause and occasion for referring to it, and in the presence, too, of the young prince now before them. He had in his hand a work prepared by Dr. Andrew Welch, respecting this youth, and all the extraordinary circumstances connected with him and his preservation; and he might say that the lovers of romance, as well as the admirers of extraordinary history, would be equally surprised and gratified with the perusal of this truly singular book. The title of the book was—and it would give some idea of its curious contents:—"A Narrative of the Early Days and Remembrances of Osceola Nikkanochee, Prince of E-con-chatti, a young Seminole Indian; son of E-con-chatti-mico, King of the Red Hills in Florida; with a brief history of his nation, and his renowned Uncle Osceola, and his Parents; with accounts illustrative of Indian Life in Florida.—[Hear, hear.]

Mr. J. Standfield thought so extraordinary and honorable had been the conduct of Dr. A. Welch that they ought to interrupt the regular proceedings to give & record their thanks to Dr. Welch for the whole of his proceeding in this most memorable and praiseworthy transaction.

After some warm testimonials to his philanthropy, in the course of which the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, of America, and Mr. Dunlop, of Edinburgh addressed the Convention, the motion was carried by acclamation.

I intend to give some further account of this promising youth; on my [illegible] met him afterwards at a tetotal meeting, in the company of his patron, who told me that he was not only a rigid tetotaller, but a vegetable eater, and that he withstood all possible solicitations of his schoolmates, and others, trying to induce him to drink their intoxicating fluids. Should this occurence lead to any good results, in affliction of his father and friends; or in advancing the cause of Christianity and civilization among those deeply injured people, in their new abode beyond the Mississippi, I shall be most happy in my share of it.

THE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS.

Several of the American delegates had prepared, with considerable labor, written statements illustrative of the bearings and relations of slavery, and the progress of the anti-slavery cause in the United States. It was arranged that these should be taken up on the second day of the Convention, and it was supposed they would properly occupy the whole of one day. But so rapid was the advance of business, that I found myself called on to commence with them just at the close of the first day's sittings. I presented, as briefly as I could, a sketch of the paper I had prepared on the "Disclosures of the census." Those who value such disquisitions, thought the statement of the very first importance. Many others deemed it uninteresting. I shall publish it on my return home. The next morning Mr. Pennington made a highly communication respecting the condition of the 386,235 free people of color in the United States. After a most affecting exhibition of the disabilities and wrongs inflicted on them, he turned to the bright side of the picture, and showed the great improvements they were making, and the cheering evidences that public sentiment was rapidly losing its hostility to them.—This seemed to awaken a feeling in some two or three men of English birth, but acting under American appointments, who showed a reluctance to allow the impression that there was any good or any prospect of amendment in anything American. Mr. Johnston, of New York, undertook to to say that he knew the condition of the people of color better than Mr. Pennington, and contradicted many of his statements, declaring that the people of color were ignorant, immoral, and degraded, their ministers illiterate and incompetent, &c. The altercations growing out of this—in which I did not participate—consumed the best of the day—all of which was charged, *en masse*, to the American delegation. The next day Mr. Phelps exhibited statistical and documentary proofs of the great progress which had been made in our churches and literary institutions, in regard to the treatment of free people of color, and the general subject of slavery. J. C. Fuller denounced the whole American church as "a cage of unclean birds," for which he was applauded by the Times—(always the vilifier of our country)—as "an honest, straight-forward yankee," and his statements were commented on by the London Herald as proof of the necessity of a religious establishment. This consumed the day in broken and unprofitable debate, attempting to weigh out and apportion, here in London, the exact measure of praise and blame due to every sect and individual in America, who happened to be named in one side or the other. All this, again was duly charged to the American delegation. It was rendered more complicated and unmanageable in consequence of an attempt, by some of the Society of Friends in England. (who are, by far, the foremost of all in supporting the anti-slavery cause.) to make it appear that the Friends in America occupied ground equally in advance of the other sects. The signal failure of this move might have produced serious embarrassment, had it not been for the great conscientiousness and decision of some of the Friends. The effect was, that after 6 o'clock P. M., of the second day that had been consumed on American affairs, the fourth topic only was reached—the political influence of slavery—on which I had prepared a communication. The next, also—the financial effect of slavery, had been assigned to me. I saw there was no other way but to put them both together, in a compressed and rapid extempore statement, which was well received, and patiently listened to, considering the lateness of the hour. The next day had been assigned to the question of the English sugar duties, a purely local affair, much like that of the American tariff in its hearing on slavery, but brought up here in consequence of an unlucky vote passed by the Convention of 1840, recommending the policy of commercial restrictions against the products of slave labor. Nobody here, however, seemed to think of setting off this against the "American business." On Saturday, the question came up, 'What shall be done with the other papers of the American delegates?' Mr. Sturge, who had consulted with several of us, moved that they be referred to a committee to report thereon. The topics were stated, one of which concerned the Liberty party—a distinct inquiry having been sent over by the London committee on that subject. Mr. Fuller insisted that this should not go to a committee until it had been read to the meeting. Before this, he and others had virtually declared it should not come before the Convention. Some of the Quakers, who were afraid some of the papers might touch upon the conduct of the Yearly Meetings in America, fell in with the idea that no paper could be referred unless it was read to the Convention. I well knew that many papers must and would, of necessity, be disposed of after a bare reading by their titles and a brief statement of their contents; and as Mr. Fuller had declared there was some "secret," some "clap-trap," in the motion, the Americans in the Convention resolved that no disposition of the papers should be made, which should by inference admit the existence of a sinister design, and that therefore we had a right to claim the full presentation of the papers in detail. Finally, after many words, a committee was appointed on the papers already presented. In the afternoon, the person who had before objected to the reference of any papers that had not been actually presented before the Convention, moved a similar disposal of all the papers, which was carried; but still the charge of Mr. Fuller, respecting the "trap," remained, and finally, at a late hour in the afternoon, some influential persons saw that we were in a false position, and insisted that the statement respecting the Liberty party should be made. I was called upon, and gave in brief as plain a statement as I could. Friend Fuller was taken all aback by the entire silence I had preserved concerning what he was pleased to call the "old organization," and was forced to admit the truth of the most of what I said. He attempted to justify those whom no one had accused, by reading the political resolutions passed at the late meetings of the American Anti-slavery Society, but he could not make it look like a reply to my speech, and soon desisted—I believe with juster feelings than he had before cherished towards some individuals concerned: and the week was finally closed in much harmony of feeling and satisfaction at having by so simple a process, got over so great a difficulty. We were much indebted for the result to Mr. Lewis Tappan, who stated that although he had never belonged to the Liberty party, he felt a rising inclination to join it, if it were only for the injustice with which the subject had been treated. All the papers were afterwards unanimously placed at the discretion of the London Committee.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday, August 9, 1843.

The Scanlan Mob.

Cincinnati has again been disgraced by a mob, the most contemptible of the whole series which have entitled her to the appellation of the Queen City of Mobs. The mob of 1836 had a certain sort of dignity conferred on it, by the illustrious citizens who enacted the preliminaries—and then too, its object was vast—no less than to chain the Press and annihilate Freedom of Thought. The mob of September, 1841, was tragical enough to redeem it from utter contempt. The number and magnitude of the objects assailed invested it with importance. The colored people were to be driven out. Some of their white friends were to be made examples of. The Philanthropist was to be put down. Two presses were tumbled into the river,—Mayor, Police and Military honored the exciting scenes with their presence, while King Mob ruled triumphant.

But, the mob of August first 1843, what was the sum of it? Its great object was, to kidnap a friendless little girl, nine years old, who being brought to Cincinnati by her master, preferred freedom in Ohio to slavery in Louisiana. This is the stimulus which works up the chivalry of Cincinnati to the highest pitch. The whole city is in a tumult. Jabbering crowds gather at the corners of the streets. D. P. Scanlan, a mushroom nabob of New Orleans, is the hero of the hour. The good people are grieved that the little stranger should be so foolish as to leave his service. He is "our guest", and withal a southern gentleman—how absurd to pretend, that our laws and institutions must not submit to his interests! Are we not the born-servants of the South? Shall the ass rebel against its rider? Southern gentlemen swear terrible things. Have the little girl they would, law or no law!

Meantime, Scanlan and his sympathizers work mightily. Handbill follows handbill. Out sallies the town crier, and at the corner of every street announces a meeting of the citizens at 5 o'clock, to take into consideration the distressing injury inflicted on our "honored guest," and what measures may be necessary to protect the property of "Southern gentlemen." The mob starts into life, as if by magic, fit instrument for the "chivalry of the republic." Business is suspended. Men stand waiting in breathless suspense for what is next to come. Judges and Doctors and public functionaries take part in the drama, but still D. P. Scanlan, whilome, an industrious mechanic in Cincinnati, now a travelling southern gentleman, stalks the hero of the scene. The meeting is full of sympathy for him. Under the ægis of our constitution, a little girl has left his service, and he must hire another servant! It is too bad! Cincinnati troths with auger. If she tolerate such injuries to our much honored guest, her fair name will be blasted. True, the law is against D. P. Scanlan, but the mob-meeting is for him.

At eight or nine o'clock in the evening, the meeting adjourns, and in its zeal to show its devotion to its southern master, commences an attack upon the house of a man, who never had any thing to do with the wrongs of D. P. Scanlan. But, the house is full of condiments and confectionaries, and even monster mob loves sweet-meats. It knows that slaveholders never pay wages, so it must look out for its own reward.

Valorous mob! Why it is a disgrace even to mobocracy! After discharging a volley of stones, it takes to its heels, in dismay, thinking doubtless that,

> "He that fights and runs away,
> May live to fight another day."

And thus continues the running battle, till at last the mob and its backers slink away, and the authority of D. P. Scanlan gives place to that of the Mayor.

Cincinnati now may well take up the lament of old Falstaff.

"I do begin to perceive that I am made an ass. Have I laid my brain in the sun and dried it, that it wants matter to prevent so gross an o'erreaching as this!"

For the details of this most contemptible of all mobs, see extracts copied from the city papers. It is the first anti-abolition mob in Cincinnati that has been fairly put down by authority. The Mayor deserves credit for his energy and courage, and the judiciousness of his measures; and the activity displayed by his police, shows that all that is needed on such occasions is *a head*. Had it not been for the resistance thus encountered by the mob, and the determined conduct of the persons whose property they assailed, we doubt not that the scenes of '36 and '41 would have been re-enacted.

The Press and the Mob.

The leading papers of the city denounced the mob proceedings from beginning to end. The Enquirer, however, by its insane and bitter misrepresentations of abolitionists, neutralized its condemnation of the rioters. In fact, its version of the transaction was well calculated to re-kindle the waning spirit of violence.

The Gazette and the Chronicle, as will be seen by the articles republished from them to-day, were uncompromising and bold in their opposition to the disorderly proceedings.

But, they must not think us fastidious, if we except to what we deem extremely reprehensible in their course.

The child Lavinia was brought here by her master, and by that act became free. In the exercise of her rights she went away, and at last found protection with certain of our citizens. In giving her shelter, they did what was right and lawful. Throughout all these disgraceful proceedings, Scanlan and his sympathizers have proceeded on the assumption that she was stolen. This presupposes that the child could be held as property in Ohio, though brought here voluntarily by the master. We expected nothing better from the Enquirer and kindred prints, than that they would allow this claim. They have more respect for slaveholding than they have for their own institutions. But, we did hope, that the Chronicle, and the Gazette, whose editors are lawyers, who are familiar with the decision of the Supreme court of their own state, and with concurrent decisions by the Supreme courts of several of the southern states, would promptly and boldly assert the law in this case, and at least show that the citizens who entertained and protected the girl, could plead its sanction for their conduct. But, strangely enough, neither of them has taken this ground. Both have tacitly admitted the assumption that the child was stolen; an assumption which was the very germ of the mob. Why was this? Why did they allow abolitionists, their fellow citizens, to be classed with thieves and robbers for doing what the law allowed, and the spirit of humanity and their own institutions required? Are we forever to be denied justice at the hands of our fellow citizens? Must a *Truth* be withheld, because its avowal would benefit us, and vindicate our characters?

We ask these editors to review every article which they have written, and see whether in a single instance they have denied the charge that this little girl was stolen?

Another exception. Mr. Burnett had nothing to do with any part of this transaction, yet he seemed to be the sole object of mob-violence. One would think that it was enough for this man—who, an enemy in his own country to aristocratic abuses, has come to this country, and become naturalized, preferring it, with the single exception of slavery, to his own native land,—one would think it was enough that he should be mobbed, and the residence of his son-in-law, stoned, and he himself driven to seek safety out of the city for an act, with which he had nothing to do, whether by way of advice, or otherwise. Why then join the mob in remorseless, unmitigated abuse of the man? If he has violated the laws, surely he is too odious to expect any thing from the predilections of any jury that might be called. Indict him, sue him, punish him legally. The fact that this is not attempted, shows, that his offence cannot be of a very grave character. And yet, there is not a villain in the community, so unmercifully abused as Cornelius Burnett. And must a man be mobbed for imprudence, for an unpleasant manner, for bluntness of speech, for being an Englishman, for occasionally treating his opponents in the same way they treat him? And then must he be denounced without stint, more fiercely than the mob which has assailed him and his family, for a transaction with which he had nothing to do! Is it just, is it generous? Why even the notorious criminal, when the law has him in its clutches, is spared reproaches. But Burnett, in the clutches of Lynch Law, inflicted upon him for an act which it is notorious he never did, must be cried down as one of the basest villains that ever cursed a community!

We ask, is this just? is it generous! How can men of any principle and sobriety of judgment excuse themselves in their own hearts for such conduct?

We too have been asked to join in the hue & cry against him; but rather than indulge in denunciations of this man, who, we know, carries within him a heart, frank, fearless & humane—denounce him too at a time when a vindictive mob is seeking his life, and not a word of sympathy from a single press in the city greets him—we would infinitely prefer being mobbed ourselves.

Whatever may be his faults, and God knows there are few of us who have not as many to answer for, this is not the time to speak of them, when a Southern bully in our midst offers a reward of fifty dollars to any one who will kidnap a helpless little girl, and by his base artifices, stimulates a whole city to hunt her down, and those who were supposed to give her protection.

Let the actors in this enormous folly and wickedness be castigated and punished, and then it will be time enough to deal with the faults of abolitionists.

From the Watchman of the Valley.

The Mob.

Since the above remarks were put in type, Cincinnati has received another of the annual calls of this unwelcome visitant. The annual return of mobs is as regular as the annual return of dog days, with which it is co-incident. This is the time too when Cincinnati is annually visited by people from the South.

That our whole city should be thrown into violent excitement and consternation at the instigation of a worthless individual from another State, is one of the most humiliating and aggravating circumstances of the case. In saying this we express what appears to be the sentiment of our respectable citizens of all parties. The criminal cause of all this mischief is identified by our citizens, and is beginning to receive in return a merited shower of indignation from an outraged community; and there is also *another kind of responsibility* in this case, which he may think himself fortunate if he escapes,—the responsibility of the *pocket*, if he has any. What else, it belongs to the criminal jurisdiction to decide.

The particulars of the riot, up to Tuesday morning, we copy from the Chronicle, as follows.

Riot.

Our city has been disgraced by another of those outrages which seem of annual recurrence and have earned abroad, for as orderly a people in the main as exists, the name of the mob city. The history of the matter is simple, and is as follows:

A Mr. D. P. Scanlan, of New Orleans, who we have before had occasion to notice, alleges that a mulatto girl, his slave, of the age of nine years, has been "kidnapped" from him in this city.—This he announced in a most inflammatory advertisement both by daily papers and by bills posted up at the street corners. Whether he has taken the course prescribed and afforded by law to all men who are wronged in this as in any other way, we know not; we have not heard of it if he has. It is professed at the same time that the persons who have had the girl in their hands are known, and they have been addressed by this man in a second hand-bill.

It would seem, therefore, that he has not been deprived of due course of law by ignorance of the parties offending.

Yesterday a public meeting was called by cries and advertisements in the streets, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the Abolitionists towards southerners visiting this city, or in other words for the purpose of instigating a mob.

That construction was at once put upon the proclamation by all who heard it, and that, it is fairly presumable, was a result contemplated by those who caused it to be made. At all events an immense crowd assembled at the appointed time and place and such was the actual result, and for that *result* the instigators of the assembly are in law, responsibe; who they were we know not; but we connect this assembly with Mr. Scanlan by the fact that he was present and addressed it, deprecating violence we are told, but with what sinister purpose no one knows better than himself.

The next fact in the case is, that this assembly at five o'clock in the afternoon eventuated in an open riot and attacked about ten o'clock at night the house of one Cornelius Burnett, a notorious character residing and having his Confectionary on Fifth street between Walnut and Vine.

The mayor of the city, HENRY E. SPENCER, Esq., supported by the few watchmen whom the city can afford and by some volunteer citizens immediately interposed and by the most resolute and gallant effort seized upon the leaders of the crowd and thus quelled it before much damage had been caused.

The struggle was trying but short, some seven or eight persons were apprehended and although the little band of police was immediately set upon with clubs and stones and had to contest every inch of their way to the watch house with desperate characters in their hands, they succeeded without losing but one. The prisoners have been brought before the Mayor this morning for examination, and partly committed and partly bound over to answer for the offence.

The Mayor remained upon the ground until midnight. Two of the watch, *Blackburn* and *Jenkins*, were severely hurt though not dangerously.

These are the few facts that we have been enabled hastily to gather. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Mayor for his efforts and to the watch for their resolute support of him. But for the wretched system of city government, we doubt not but the riot could have been crushed in the outset or punished even more successfully in the end.

We hope that this matter will not be suffered to stop at the arrest of the *mere tools* in the crime; but that vigilant measures will be taken to ferret out and bring to condign disgrace the gentry who put this mob in motion. Let them be speedily terrified from our borders. This city has year after year been made the scene of violence by persons from abroad, who, either afraid or too lazy to take their satisfaction out of the contemptible persons who aggravate them, choose to harrass and disgrace the whole community for their private amusement. Decent men—gentlemen—who have lost their servants here are content to take what we ourselves get when we lose our rights, viz: *the remedy of the law*. If that proves unavailing, they quietly submit, like other people, to what cannot be helped. But rowdies and blackguards, it seems, are to make footballs of us because they are robbed of what, perhaps, never belonged to them. Our peculiar position will subject us to more and more of this unless we speedily take measures in self-defence, and we appeal to all good men if the time has not come for some better organization.

The disturbance did not end here. The mob rallied on Tuesday, and continued in large numbers, before the house of Mr. Burnett, through the day, pelting it, as they could get opportunity, with brick bats and eggs. All the front windows of the assailed house, with the pannels of the doors and window shutters were broken in, the occupants in the mean time defending themselves and the contents of the house by spiking plank over the places of the demolished doors and windows. It was also believed that there were plenty of fire arms inside, with men to use them, in case the assailants broke in, which deterred them from the perilous attempt, eager as were the group of boys—who constituted a great part of the mob—to possess themselves of the spoils of cake and candy within.

The police were also on the ground during the day and evening, headed by the Mayor, arresting the ring-leaders. It was found on inspection, that the boys who hurled the missiles, were the mere cat's paws of an older class who did not choose thus to expose themselves. The detection and arrest of such characters, finally suppressed and dispersed the rioters. To be dragged as culprits through the streets to the Mayor's office, and thence to the prison, followed by the same gang of hooting boys that they had been inciting to mischief, was found to be a thankless reward for the dirty service which they had undertaken for the southern GENTLEMAN.

[The following is the Gazette's edition of the outrage, published Wednesday morning:]

The Mob.

Our city has been visited by another mob. We are pained to make the confession; but so it is,—Cincinnati, with its numerous churches, its free schools, and its boasted intelligence, has been again disgraced by lawless outbreak, and ruthless violence.

Nor can this pain, common, we know, to all good citizens, be lessened, when we reflect upon the fact, that there is no excuse to offer for this mob. It was a wanton violation of all law. It was an open-handed and daring disregard of whatever gives value to private right, or safety to public liberty. The man attacked may be bad; we care not what terms of opprobrium are applied to him; but he was in his own house, and the right asserted, and exercised, to destroy that, in order to reek the public vengeance against him, gives the right to any body of men to do the same thing against any good citizen, whenever that vengeance may be excited.

What was the cause of this mob? A Mr. Scanlan brings a slave to our State; she is induced to leave him; he issues inflammatory proclamations, or hand-bills stating the fact, and charging that the abolitionists have stolen her; and forthwith a meeting is called to denounce this act. That meeting was held, and it ended in a mob! Now what was there in all this to justify it? A poor man loses his trunk; it is stolen from him, it contains his all; is there a market meeting called to find out the robber, and restore to him his lost goods? A traveller passing through our city, is purloined of every thing by some rogue—does he issue his hand-bills to excite the people, and gather crowds to tell them of his losses?—The law in these cases is left to take its course. And why not in the instance of Mr. Scanlan!—What is there in his name, or his character, or his case to justify violence and outbreak in his behalf? The law was strong enough to cover it. If any one had stolen his negro, he could sue them, and recover as all know, from the case of Van Zandt, the value of that negro.

But there is another view of this matter which none can overlook. It is this; that any rowdy who has the slightest impudence, or tact, may create a mob in our city. Admit Burnett to be a bad man; admit all that has been and is said about him to be true. Can this justify a stranger, or our people, in starting a mob to avenge that stranger's supposed wrongs? Can this palliate a brutish spirit of revenge which disturbs the peace, jeopards life, and destroys property?—Why, if so, the people of Cincinnati may be made the plaything of any southern bully, or braggart, who chooses to use them. And are we content, can our citizens be willing to stand by, and be mute, when such things are openly acted before our eyes? Shame upon all of us if such be our spirit! We should deserve to be hooted at by all good men, scorned even, as we shall be, if we submit any longer to such gross outrages and insulting wrongs.

We regret very much to hear this kind of remark so commonly made—"Oh! no serious injury was done. The house was only a little battered, no lives were lost or persons hurt"—as if no harm had been done. Is it nothing to see the law trampled under foot? Is it nothing to witness a fierce and angry multitude of men armed with bludgeons, and hurling brickbats and missiles of every kind, at private houses, in a land where order is synonomous with liberty, and the public peace essential to the protection of private right? Is it nothing to see thousands of our youth, excited by the storm around them, listening to the unhallowed imprecations of lawless men, and breathing into their young minds the very spirit of insubordination? Let no man talk or think thus! Let no good citizen wrong himself, or wrong others by such shallow reasoning! The harm done by mobs is incalculable. Every one that is tolerated strikes a deadly blow at the best and dearest interests which we possess.

Men of Cincinnati! Law-abiding citizens! Stay this ruthless mob spirit. Unite together for this end. Peril if need be person and property to do it, and see to it, as ye value both, and would enjoy both, that THE LAWS ARE MAINTAINED!

We copy also the following account from the Gazette:

The Mob.

We have stated generally the causes of the origin of the mob, of Monday night. Such seems in brief, the history of the affair.

Mr. Scanlan brought a negro girl to our city, who was induced to run away from him. He immediately published a card on the subject.—That was followed by another—a meeting was called on Monday afternoon (a good deal of excitement prevailing in the morning,) to consider the subject.

That meeting met at the Fifth street Market House, at 5 o'clock near where Burnett resides. Mr. Scanlan addressed it three times. Dr. Allen, Judge Walker, the Mayor, and Mr. Brough, spoke, urging the people to maintain the law, and preserve order.

The meeting dispersed about 7 o'clock.

At dark a large crowd collected in front and rear of Burnett's house on the north side of Fifth street, opposite the market house, and a few boys began to pelt his window with stones. Some rowdies of course soon joined them. The Mayor with the Watchmen was promptly on the spot, and arrested several of the ringleaders, while attempting to break down the door of Burnett's store, with a meat bench from the market house. They were immediately escorted to the Watch House; (and such as could not give bail, were the next morning committed to jail for trial.)

During the day yesterday, there was quite a large number of boys and loafers hanging about the scene, and amusing themselves by pelting the store with rotten eggs, and an occasional brickbat.

The windows to the two upper stories are broken in, and the shutters of the store much injured; but no entrance effected,

We are not aware that any person has been seriously injured. The Mayor was struck in the side by a brickbat, during the affray, Monday evening.

A special meeting of the Council was held in the afternoon. A Committee of five was appointed to confer with the Mayor on what measures were requisite to preserve the peace of the city. The Committee returned, and stated as the opinion of the Mayor, that no further *legislation* was necessary. The Council soon after adjourned.

Several boys and half-grown men were arrested in the afternoon, by the Mayor, who was on the spot nearly all day, actively engaged in the discharge of his duty.

There is one thing relative to this affair which to us is still unaccountable;—that a mob which might have been easily and *lawfully* dispersed, should be suffered to remain in undisturbed possession of the ground which they had taken for more than 36 hours! Perhaps, it was judged that the arrest of the ring leaders, would more efficiently prevent repeated rallies, than the dispersion of the multitude. We could not but notice the juvenile timidity which pervaded the mass of boyish assailants, ready to run at every demonstration of energy on the part of the police. A very few resolute men, clothed with proper authority, could have effectually dispersed the multitude, at any time, had their efforts been directed to that point. That the city should be thrown into consternation by such a rabble, is certainly not very creditable to our character for heroism.

No military force was used on the occasion, although troops we understand were mustered and held in requisition for service, if needed. This was as it should be. The employment of deadly weapons should be the last resort of civil authority. Let the evil be taken in time, and a civil force is all that is required.

These fearful annoyances, we think, are entirely unnecessary. The requisite force for their prompt and efficient suppression, could always be put in requisition, if proper arrangements for the purpose were made. And must our city be annoyed and disgraced in this way, year after year, through mere neglect of the requisite means for its protection? Let it once be understood that there is a sufficient force at command, for suppressing any riotous assemblage, which will be promptly used when needed, and we should no longer be troubled with them.

It is said that public sentiment must be reformed, before the evil can be cured. To resign the government of the city into the hands of a rabble of mischievous boys, to pelt with brick bats the houses and the persons of citizens, with impunity, is not the way to correct public sentiment. Such schools of vice for our youth must be effectually broken up, before we can have a sober and law-abiding generation. The faithful execution of wholesome laws, is one of the best correctives of public sentiment that can be applied. Law and public sentiment operate reciprocally on each other.

To the Public.

The undersigned whose names have been freely used in hand-bills posted during the last six days, over the city, by a stranger calling himself D. P. SCANLAN, yield to the solicitations of many of their fellow-citizens to make a statement relative to the transaction which has so deeply interested this community. Having done nothing immoral or unlawful, they feel confident of the warm approval of every intelligent mind.

It seems that some eight weeks since, D. P. Scanlan left New Orleans, accompanied by the mulatto child, Lavinia. For some time, perhaps several weeks, he has been in Green Township, in this county, on a visit, and came into this city on Sunday before the last, still holding the child in his possession. Five years ago, he brought the child here with him on a similar visit, remaining some time and bearing her off with him. She was then a free girl, freed by the act of her master in bringing her into a free state. This doctrine was sustained by Judge McLean, in the recent case of Jones vs. Van Zandt, admitted by all the counsel in the same case, adjudged by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in August 1841, by the Courts of Mississippi, Louisiana, and other slave-state, in numerous cases, and is now a settled and well known doctrine of the Law. It is then clear that if Scanlan bore the child into slavery, after his visit here five years ago, he was guilty of the crime of kidnapping, punishable under the Ohio Statute, by confinement in the Penitentiary; and that if he is now endeavering to effect her seizure for the same purpose, he is contemplating the commission of the same revolting crime. He may be aware of this, as he has frequently stated that THE LAW was against him.

No abolitionist knew, so far as we are informed, of the existence of the child Lavinea, until the evening of Wednesday, the 26th inst. On that evening she was brought by a colored woman to the house of Mr. Reynolds. The statements of the child and woman were, that the child had been told by its mother, before leaving home, that when she got to Cincinnati, she would be free, and get away from Scanlan; that if she came back she should be punished, but if she escaped, her mother would send her a box of trinkets; that the child had remembered her mother's instructions, and after reaching Cheviot in this county, she had tried to effect her escape; but, to use the child's language, she 'saw no one who looked kind, or as if they would help her, and she was afraid;' that on Tuesday, on pretence of walking about with Scanlan's child, she had visited the houses of several negroes, among others of the woman with her, who promised to assist her; that she had waited her opportunity and escaped on Wednesday morning before daylight, to the woman, had been taken by her to the house of another colored women to remain during the day, and now came to Mr. Reynolds for advice and protection. He did what any man with a heart would have done, when so appealed to—he did not drive the trembling and helpless child from his door.

She remained with him until Thursday evening, when a lady visiting there was interested by the remarkably intelligent countenance of the child, and after learning her history from Mrs. Reynolds, offered to take her to her own home. Mrs. R. consenting, the arrangement was made, and the child went home with the lady. This lady's husband was absent from home at the time, and knew nothing of the matter, until the child had been for some time under his roof.

We are accused in Mr. Scanlan's hand-bill headed 'infamous' and placarded over the city on Saturday, of having broken a pledge given on the preceding evening to produce the child in the U. S. Court. No such pledge was ever given. The facts are these:

On Friday, Mr. Scanlan burst abruptly into the house of Mr. Edward Harwood, a citizen residing in the suburbs of the city of Cincinnati, in his absence, and commenced shouting for 'Lavinia,' but left in a few minutes, on the remonstrances of Mrs. Harwood. About five o'clock in the afternoon he returned to the house followed by several persons, who stationed themselves so as to prevent the escape of any person from the house.

After a good deal of conversation between Mr. Scanlan and Mr. Harwood and his family in which Mr. S. frequently expressed great love for the child, and declared that he did not wish to take her back unless she wished to go; Mr. Reynolds proposed; that if he would deposit in the hands of a respectable person a deed of emancipation for Lavinia, that Mr. Reynolds would use his influence to produce the child before a number of respectable persons chosen by both parties, and if the girl would go with him he might take her; if not, she should be presented with the deed of emancipation and remain in Cincinnati, unharrassed by him. Mr. Reynolds, on being asked by Mr. Scanlan to that effect, said that he would give good security to bring up the child and give her a common-school education, and wages for any work she might do—the amount of wages to be determined by two distinguished men. Mr. Scanlan agreed to the proposal, and to meet Mr Reynolds and others for the purpose of arranging the details, at 7 o'clock, Saturday morning, at the house of Mr. Henry Lewis, near the head of Main street. Mr. Lewis knew nothing of this appointment. *The house was in sight, and was pointed out to Mr. Scanlan at the time.* He said, also, that he knew the house, for it had been shown him "as the residence of an abolitionist."

The arrangement being made Messrs. Reynolds and Scanlan started together to go down into the city. They had proceeded about two squares, when they were met by four of Scanlan's friends, armed with sticks and clubs. The manner of these men was violent, and their curses incessant. One of them said he was a Kentucky officer, and after asking Mr. Reynolds his name, place of residence, &c., swore with horrible imprecations that before two weeks the roof of Mr. R's. house would not have a shingle on it. They swore also that they would go and search Harwood's house for the girl, if Scanlan would go back. Scanlan said that he had made another agreement with Mr. Reynolds, but that if he could get the girl in any other way he would, and he felt sure she was at Harwood's. He then turned back with them to search the house of Edward Harwood by force. They concluded not to make the attempt, however, after looking at the house and its proprietor, and resorted to the stratagem of suing out an illegal search-warrant, which they could not prevail on the officer to serve. Baffled in his designs, Scanlan now offered to renew the agreement with Mr. Reynolds. Mr. R., notwithstanding Scanlan's treachery, accepted the offer, and the parties separated to meet in the morning at seven, at the dwelling house of Mr. Henry Lewis. Mr. Lewis was present at this time. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Lewis were at the appointed place before, at and after the appointed time, *but Scanlan never came.* Their surprise at this second instance of Punic faith had scarcely subsided before Scanlan's bill headed 'Infamous' made its appearance. On Saturday, proposals to produce the child before the court were made to Scanlan, by Messrs. Reynolds and Chase, but they were rejected by Scanlan, after conferring with his counsel from Kentucky. He seemed to prefer a direct appeal to large meetings of the people from this and the other side of the river to assist him in chasing down the trembling fugitive girl.

It may be well for us here to state, that neither Cornelius Burnett, nor S. A. Alley, has had any part in this transaction from its beginning to its close.

In Mr. Scanlan's advertisement of the 27th ult., he says in the 4th paragraph, that he "has instructed his attorney to send the family away from his house and let no person know where they are; and if the girl is not found, to sell the family at a sacrifice," and that he has advised the removal of the husband "until his wife and children are sold and sent away from him."

In the second paragraph, he says that he "never intends to part with the family of Lavinea unless 'to make them free for their faithful services.'"

Had Mr. Scanlan earlier employed learned counsel from Kentucky, he might have saved himself from the blunder of the palpable contradictions of which this is a specimen.

Mr. Scanlan need not be solicitous about the future welfare of the child, "the mulatto child of his house-keeper," as he himself terms her. She is among kind friends and safe from his grasp, entertaining no wish to see him again.—She heard his voice once calling for her and ran trembling and agitated to take refuge under the farthest corner of a trundle bed. In a few years, she will be what the daughter of a well-educated and talented Louisiana gentleman ought to be not an ignorant slave, subject as her mother was, to brutal embraces, but a well-informed and moral woman. Her father, when informed of the facts, will not regret this, though effected by the protection of men he has been accustomed to dislike. For the conscientious discharge of our duty in this matter, we appeal to a common Creator, and leave Mr. Scanlan and those who to please him have hunted for the lives and destroyed the property of some of our citizens, and thrown a free city of Ohio into tumult, to the slow but sure condemnation of public sentiment.

S. Reynolds,
J. H. Coleman,
Edward Harwood.

The above statement so far as I know the facts or am alluded to, is correct.

Henry Lewis.

The Van Zandt Case.

Judge McLean yesterday read the opinion of the Court granting the defendant a new trial, up on the payment of costs. The defendant declined accepting the new trial on those terms. A motion in arrest of judgment had been also filed: and the two motions were argued and considered together; hence the refusal to accept the new trial upon the payment of costs. In case of a new trial, the plaintiff might have leave to amend his declaration, and so cut off another motion in arrest. By refusing the new trial, the defendant seeks to throw the plaintiff at once on to a defective declaration, upon which the court cannot give judgment. In that way the plaintiff might be defeated.

The Court has certified that the Judges are divided in opinion upon the motion in arrest; and also on a like motion in the suit for the penalty. This takes both cases to the Sopreme Court.

Letters from Europe--No. 5.

The World's Anti-Slavery Convention commenced its sessions on the 13th inst. in Freemason's Hall. At one end of the Hall hangs a very large painting of the former Convention, containing likenesses of all the members. The venerable Clarkson is represented standing, addressing the Convention. It is a very beautiful painting, but it is doubtful whether it was the best method of spending the money which it cost.

Thomas Clarkson was to have presided over the deliberations of the present Convention; but a severe attack of the malady with which he has been long afflicted, has deprived us of his company, or even of the pleasure of seeing that aged veteran in the cause of humanity, benevolence and love. When it became certain that Thomas Clarkson could not attend, and dear friend William Allen, one of the most distinguished philanthropists of the age, and a minister in the Society of Friends, was selected for the President of the Convention; and notwithstanding, he too is far advanced in life, and in feeble health, yet his great interest in the cause of bleeding humanity, induced him to accept the appointment; but also, he too had an attack of illness, which has also deprived us of the pleasure of his company; in consequence whereof, the chair is filled by Samuel Gurney, another dearly beloved member of the Society of Friends, one whose name will go down to posterity, as a christian philanthropist; who never thought himself too good to do good.—There are a large number of delegates in attendance, I should judge that one third of them are members of the Society of Friends; and of the women who attend as visitors, full three fourths of them are Friends.

On taking my seat in this Convention, the breathing of gratitude of my soul went up to God, that I had been privileged once more before I die, to be in a land where Quakerism does not stand between him that wears it and his duty; but on the contrary, where those who wear the Quaker garbs, being animated *by the genuine spirit of quakerism*, are prompted to delight in promoting those measures, which are calculated to relieve the wants and the woes of suffering humanity.—I rejoiced, in being privileged to unite the aspirations of my soul with theirs for the blessing of God, upon the labors of a World's Anti-Slavery Convention. And when the venerable President of the Convention in the chair, proposed, that agreeably to the custom of the former Convention, we should spend a season at the opening of each session in devotional silence, and all bowed their heads in reverential adoration of that gracious being, who had put it into our hearts to come together, for the promotion of the present and future happiness of our fellow creatures, I felt that the Angels above, were looking down with complacency and delight, and repeating that heavenly anthem, "Glory to God in the highest, On earth peace, and good will to men." As the doings of the Convention will be published at length in the Anti-Slavery Reporter, which will be forwarded to you, I omit stating the proceedings in these communications. The Anti-Slavery Convention is to close on 3d day the 20th inst. On 4th day the 21st the British and Foreign Anti slavery Society will hold a great public meeting in Exeter Hall; the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Morpeth in the chair. On 5th day, the 22d, a general Peace Convention will commence its sittings, and continue for three days. The Executive Committee, has conferred upon me the honor of appointing me a delegate to the same. On the evening of the 21st, the National Temperance Society is to hold a great meeting; G. W. Alexander of the Society of Friends, in the chair. This meeting has been gotten up for the express purpose, of giving the American Delegates now in London, an opportunity to give a united American testimony, in favor of teetotalism; consequently we are all invited to address the meeting. I learn by the general printed Epistle of the London yearly meeting of Friends, and also by verbal information that the epistles from the various Yearly Meetings in America, *this year*, were most excellent on the subject of Abolition; showing that Friends in our country are really now, whatever they may *have been heretofore*, entitled to be classed among the best friends of the cause. Indeed, I do most truly rejoice that such is the case, and if my information be correct, I suppose the Anti-Slavery Yearly meeting of Friends in Indiana, will immediately return, and reunite with those from whom it separated, and that all the members of all the Yearly Meetings in America will henceforth be found shoulder to shoulder, *like the Friends in England*, in the front ranks of the Abolition host. What a glorious spectacle this will be. For it is indeed most good and pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity. I would here take leave to suggest to the several meetings for sufferings, that they now publish the Anti-Slavery Epistle from the meeting for sufferings in London, which they in America suppressed, by locking it up in the Yearly Meeting Chests, in 1834. Since they have now become "alive to the cause" they certainly will rejoice in putting forth a document, so eminently calculated to stir up the lukewarm; to unite with their fellow countrymen in active and persevering labors, for the abolition of slavery, I hope also, that Indiana Yearly Meeting will appoint Charles Osborn, Daniel Pucket, and Benjamin Stanton, a committee to prepare an Epistle to be printed and distributed among Friends throughout the whole country, urging them to *increased activity and zeal*, in this holy cause. Believing that I cannot conclude my letter with a more important suggestion than this, I remain truly and affectionately my dear readers, your friend and fellow laborer,

Arnold Buffum.

London 6 mo., 15th, 1843.

Letters from Europe--No. 6.

My readers very well know that I have been a warm advocate for a protective Tariff, under the existing commercial relations of the world. - So long as other nations, and especially England and France, adhered to the policy of shutting out by prohibitory duties, all such of our productions, as would otherwise come in competition with their own, I believed and still believe, that it was the duty of our government, not for the purpose of retaliation, but for self-protection, to exclude most foreign articles, of kinds which we can produce in sufficient quantity at home.

But now I find to my great delight, that the spirit of universal brotherhood, leading to the most perfectly free interchange of commodities, has sprung up in this nation; one of the most prominent and most glorious fruits, of the universal adoption of Anti-slavery principles, resulting from the fact of the abolition of slavery in the collonial possessions of the British government; and I do most sincerely hope, that, notwithstanding we are behind them in the Anti-Slavery cause, we may not be behind them in the cause of FREE TRADE.

Yesterday, we had in Convention, a question of free trade, as connected with the anti-slavery question, which occupied the Convention the whole day. I was truly surprised to find, that a very large majority of the Convention was on the side of free trade; their speeches appeared to me perfectly unanswerable, while the speeches made on the other side, contained in themselves their own refutation. I am satisfied that the days of aristocratical monopoly, by means of governmental regulations, are numbered; and that the great anti-slavery principle, of freedom from all such monopolies, and of perfect liberty to employ ourselves, in such labor as may be most beneficial to *ourselves*, under a system of the freest possible interchange with all the world, must inevitably soon come to be regarded and adopted, as the true policy for promoting human improvement and human happiness.

In view of the present state of this question in this country, and the certainty that the advocates of free and unrestricted commercial intercourse with the whole world, will very soon have the ascendancy in the government; and it being truly in itself an anti-slavery doctrine, one which of necessity grows out of the doctrine or rather is part and parcel of the doctrine, of universal brotherhood, it appears to me that all anti-slavery men in our country, may unite upon this point of national policy, and make it second only to human liberty, a prominent portion of the creed of the Liberty party. What says brother Bailey?

In haste most respectfully,

ARNOLD BUFFUM.

London, 6 month 17, 1843.

I have always had one opinion on the subject. Every man should be left at perfect liberty to buy and sell in what market he chooses.

Ed. Phil.

Items

The house on Fifth street which was attacked by the mob, was not the residence of Mr. Burnett, nor did he own any property there. It is rented by his son-in-law, until lately a hard working mechanic, and now sole proprietor of the confectionary kept there.

Mr. Burnett is a naturalized citizen, and so far from denouncing the institutions of this country, is a devoted champion of them.

The market house meeting was got up, we suppose by "southern gentlemen," but could find no one willing to act as chairman. Dr. Allen is published in the proceedings as chairman, but he peremptorily declined the nomination and did not serve. And the meeting was quite as bad off for speakers—tho many who were called upon, on the supposition that they sympathised with the objects of the meeting, declining to appear.

Finally, the citizens generally speak in terms of the severest reprobation of the whole of the riotous proceedings, and seem to cherish a due contempt for the insignificant individual who was blown into a transient notoriety.

☞ DAILY PAPER. ☜

See the call of our correspondent to day for a Daily Liberty Paper. If I can be assured of such patronage as will sustain it for at least one year, I will start one. Now let us hear from you. No talk, but all action. We want every person, who is willing to sustain the undertaking in any way, whether in town or country, to report himself forthwith, and say what he will do. No time to lose.

For the Philanthropist.

Proceedings of the

Liberty Convention of Hamilton Co.

On the first of August, 1843, the largest Liberty Convention ever held in Hamilton county, assembled at Mt. Pleasant.

The Convention was organized by electing William H. Brisbane President, Amos Moore of Cincinnati, E. R. Glenn of Sycamore, Vice Presidents, and Manly Chapin, of Cincinnati, and H. H. Gilmore, of Millcreek. Secretaries. The proceedings opened with prayer.

On motion it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare and bring before the Convention business of the day.

Messrs. G. Bailey, John Matson, S. P. Chase, E. Harrington and Amos Moore, were selected as this committee.

After the committee had retired, the Convention was addressed by F. Ball, Esq., who in a clear and forcible manner, gave a statement of the Scanlan mob proceedings of the previous evening.

After Mr. Ball had concluded his statement, Samuel Lewis Esq., at the call of the Convention took the stand, and in a very eloquent and spirited speech enforced the duty of the christian community, to take part in the political affairs of the country, and to exert themselves to secure the blessings of liberty for all, and to make free labor respected as it should be.

The Chairman being called on, then addressed the Convention, in a forcible manner, shewing that the movement of the Liberty party was designed to promote the best interests of the people of all sections, whether north or south.

The business committee now came in and reported, after which the Convention took a recess till ½ past 2 P. M.

Upon assembling in the afternoon, the resolutions reported by the committee, except the last, were taken up for consideration, and discussed by Messrs. Harrington, Lewis, Morris and Chase, and adopted. The two last resolutions were then also adopted.

The committee reported a ticket to be supported by the independent voters of the county at the ensuing October election, which was adopted.

On motion it was then

Resolved, That a Liberty county committee be appointed, with power to add to their number as they shall see fit, for the purpose of carrying forward the Liberty movement in Hamilton county, and that said committee be authorized to call conventions, supply omissions and vacancies in the ticket, and generally, to use all appropriate and honorable means to secure the speedy triumph of our cause.

Henry Lewis, E. R. Glenn, William Birney, and E. Harrington were selected to compose this committee.

On motion it was also

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the active, zealous and persevering support of the ticket of this Convention, to every lover of Liberty and hater of Despotism in Hamilton county.

The resolutions reported by the committee and adopted by the convention were as follows:

[Omitted this week for want of room, except the last two.]

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly recommend to the National Liberty Convention, the nomination for the Presidency of William Jay, of New York, whose well known worth, extensive information, and practical statesmanship will command the respect of all parties, and confidence of the whole people: while his devotion to the principles of the Declaration of Independence; and his services in the cause of Liberty, will ensure to him the support of every consistent opposer of Slavery.

Resolved, That we admire and honor the self-sacrificing philanthropy, elevated moral character, and the inflexible firmness of James G. Birney. And we commend the example of Tho's. Morris, throughout whose whole course, private & public, has been manifested inflexible adherence to the cause of Liberty, & who proposed to sacrifice party favor and high political destination rather than violate his principles, or conceal his opposition to Slavery, to the imitation of all professed Democrats.

The nominations are as follows;

For Congress.
Samuel Lewis, of Green Township.

For State Senate.
Thomas Morris, of Cincinnati.

For Representatives.
Amos Clevenger, of Springfield,
Amos Moore, of Cincinnati.

For Commissioner.
Isaac Conklin, of Sycamore.

The unanimity which marked the proceedings of the Convention, the large number, principally from the townships in attendance, the presence of some of the most honored citizens of the county, among whom was the venerable Judge Matson, of Miami, furnished matter of high gratification to every lover of Liberty, and gave a cheering indication of the progress and approaching triumph of our cause.

Wm. H. BRISBANE, *Pres.*

Manly Chapin
H. H, Gilmore. } *Secretares.*

For the Philanthropist.

Liberty Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, delegates to the Liberty Convention assembled at the M. E. Church in Johnstown; Licking, county Ohio, on Thursday the 13th of July 1843, and were called to order by G. W. Ells, on whose motion William King, of Utica, was elected Chairman, and Lyman Rose, of St. Albans, Secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed, consisting of one from each township represented in the convention, to report the names of suitable persons, for the candidates for the various offices to be filed at the ensuing October election in this county. The Committee consisted of L. W. Knowlton, of Utica; Milton Moore, of Newark; G. W. Ells, of Granville; R. Everett, of Hartford; Mahlon Holden, of St. Albans; Stephen Barstow, of Liberty; Thomas Munsell, of Harrison; Edwin Runnels, of McKean; Dr. E. Wheaton, of Burlington.

In the absence of the committee, the Convention was addressed by several speakers.

The committee on nominations reported thro' their Chairman, L. W. Knowlton, the following list,

For Representatives.
Samual Vance, of Union.
James Moore, of Washington.

Treasurer.
Curtis Howe, of Granville.

Commissionrr.
Isaac Hull, of Bolingteen.

Coroner.
James Wayncoop, of Hartford.

Director of the Poor House.
John Gaffield, of St. Albans.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the merits of the different candidates freely discussed by members of the convention; after which, on motion, they were unanimously nominated as candidates for the various offices as reported by the committee.

On motion of G. W. Ells, it was resolved that the Central Committee of the Liberty Party in Licking county, are hereby authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur in the foregoing list of nominations.

On motion, Resolved, That the Editors of newspapers of this county and of the Philanthropist, be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention, and also a list of the candidates until after the election.

The Rev. Mr. Strutz of Mt. Vernon, being present, was earnestly called by the Convention to address them on the moral duty of voting; to which he responded in an able and very interesting speech; after which on motion, the convention adjourned without day.

WM. KING, Chairman.

Lyman Rose, Sec'y.

For the Philanthropist.

A Free Daily Paper in Cincinnati.

Dr. Bailey:

Let me appeal to Liberty and Anti-Slavery men to establish a daily anti-slavery paper in this city, without another week's delay, *we must have it.*

In looking over most of your city papers since the Scanlan mob began, I see no evidence that any one inclines to do justice to the anti-slavery men, or even to allow the real merits of the case to come before the public. All agree that mobs should be put down, but it is generally taken for granted that a great wrong has been done by anti-slavery men, only a shade less to be regretted than a mob.

I am tired of listening to the mawkish speeches and writings of those who denounce mobs, but lay all the blame upon a few law-abiding citizens. We have contributed our money and our labor to erect and sustain the noble institutions of the city, and we are now by large patronage, sustaining a press that abuses us even in its professed vindications of us: its best kindness is damning us with faint apologies."

We are most of us poor, times are hard, money scarce, &c. &c., all stereotyped complaints, and yet representing real hard times; but all this must no longer excuse us—we act against slavery, against principalities and powers, and gross wickedness in high places; our received moral standards are conforming to this enormous sin, and even the light we have is become darkness. I thought I could do no more—hay at $5 per ton, and pork promising to be lower than ever, is poor encouragement for a farmer. But I must cut off some of my other expences, tho it reduce me to a meal a day, and patching my old clothes another year, and increase my labor; and here I offer you twenty-five dollars towards a daily paper six months, and the like sum for the next six months, making $50 per year; come on friends, a hundred of you---some of you can give more than I do, some less, but do in the name of all that is sacred, give something, and let that something *be enough!* Don't get cold but while you read conclude and act at once. And you, Mr, Editor, go to work, loose not a day! Let God and Liberty be our word. We brought none of our money into the world and can carry nothing out, but our works will follow us---hasten then, ye sons of Liberty---haste and work, and lay up your treasure where moth and rust cannot corrupt. Show your faith by your works says

James.

Turn out! Turn out!!

The Liberty voters of the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Adams, Highland and Fayette, are invited to meet in convention at Greenfield, on the 16th of August inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., to hear some addresses about Liberty, and to recommend a ticket to be voted for at ensuing election for district and county offices. A house can readily be procured, and all are therefore invited, assured of meeting a cordial reception.

A Number of Liberty Men.

Highland County, 4th August., 1843.

For the Philanthropist.

Dear Friend G. Bailey:

I notice in the publication of a letter of mine which appears in the Philanthropist of the 2nd inst., where allusion was made to William Penn as a distinguished Minister among Friends; thou hast made it read "a distinguished *Master.*" I write an illegible hand, the error is attributable to my own carelessness, but I wish it corrected. I call *no man master*, and I dislike to appear as giving titles to men which belong only to God and Christ our Saviour—Thine for the truth.

Joseph A. Dugdale.

It appears that the arrangement made for a series of Conventions, that the one appointed for Green Plain is expected to meet on the 30th of the present month. Our friends here wish it published to commence on the 31st, because it interferes with a regular meeting which will commence in the place where the convention will sit.

J. A. D.

Anti-slavery Conventions in Ohio.

In conjunction with the American Anti-slavery Society, the Ohio State Anti-slavery Society will commence a series of conventions, at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, on Friday the 11th of August, at 1 P. M., and to continue through the following day.

At Salem, Columbiana county, on Tuesday the 15th of August, to continue probably three days.

At Massilon, Stark county, on Thursday the 21st of August, to continue two days.

At Utica, Licking county, on Monday the 28th of August to continue two days.

Each of these conventions to commence at 9 A. M., except the one at Jefferson; and to be attended by James Monroe, of Connecticut, Charles L. Remond of Massachusetts, Joab Fenis, of New York, and John O. Wattles.

A second series will commence at Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday August 4th, at 1 P. M., and continue through the next day.

At Oberlin, Lorain county, on Tuesday the 15th of August, and probably continue three days.

At Mansfield, Richland county, on Tuesday the 22nd, to continue two days.

At Woodbury, Delaware county, on Friday the 25th, to continue two days.

At Green Plain, Clark county, on Wednesday the 28th, to continue two days. All these of the second series, except the first, to commence at 9 A. M.; and to be attended by John A. Collins, and George Bradburn, of Massachusetts, and Frederick Douglas, late of ——— in the land of human chattels, and where he is still claimed as "property."

Let all who love liberty, who sympathise with the bondman in his degradation, be aroused to attend these conventions, and let every abolitionist resolve to take two of his pro-slavery neighbors with him, to hear the gospel of liberty proclaimed.

On Monday the 4th of September, the first anniversary of the O. American Anti-slavery Society, will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., in Liberty Hall at Oakland, Clinton county. On this occasion, we shall probably have present all the speakers, who attend both these series of conventions, besides our own Morris, and Lewis, and Chase, and Thomas with Dr. Bailey, and our friends generally, who are active in the Ohio society. We want to see our friends come up by the thousands to consult upon what next is to be done in our moral warfare. From Oakland our Eastern friends will probably pass into Indiana, and hold conventions there; returning again through the southern part of this State, and holding meetings on their way to Pennsylvania.

It is to be hoped these toil-worn and slavery scarred champions of Freedom, will receive a cordial welcome, and such assistance in conveying them from one meeting to the next as is befitting Western hospitality.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society,

A. BROOKE, Sec'y.

Now for Funds.

At such a time as this, there should be no delay on the part of our friends in transmitting their dues. Unless they pay better than they have done for the last two weeks I must suspend for a little while. What a disgrace would this be!

Another thing. Mr. Alley, who is chief sufferer by the mob, is the principal creditor of the Committe. Let those who have made pledges to redeem our debt, think of this. If they are prompt, the Committee can now relieve their necessities.

Come friends, let us hear from you.

For the Philanthropist

Candidate for the Presidency.

I see with regret in the last No of the Philanthropist, under the signature of "Ohio," an attempt made to thrust aside our actual candidate for the Presidency, Birney, and to substitute another, even tho' that other be Jay, a name dear to all the friends of freedom.

I think I may safely say, that all our Liberty friends hereabouts, are wholly opposed to this movement; looking on it as not only unjust and ungenerous, but *impolitic*. Now that the prospects of Liberty are brightening, we do not intend to abandon him who was battling for the good cause in the darkest hour—who has made perhaps greater sacrifices than any other, and who is in all respects qualified to do honor to the highest station in the gift of a free people. We cannot doubt that Birney will be renominated by acclamation.

Dayton.

LUTHER G. BINGHAM is hereby notified that the July term 1843, of the SUPERIOR COURT OF CINCINNATI, Hamilton county and State of Ohio, Samuel Lewis, administrator of Osmond Coggswell deceased, filed a bill in Chancery against the said Bingham, praying that a certain mortgage of real estate made by the said Bingham to the said Osmond Coggswell, dated Oct. 25th, 1839 be foreclosed, & that the lands and tenements therein described may be sold, and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of the several claims thereby secured.

And the said Bingham is further notified, that unless he appears and plead, answer or demur to said Bill within sixty days after the close of the said July term, the said Lewis, at the next term after the expiration of the said sixty days, will apply to said court to take the matters of said Bill as confessed and decree thereon accordingly.

JOHNSTON & JONES.
Solicitors for Compl't.

Cincinnati, August 2d, 1843. 6w.

Cincinnati Prices Current.

Flour, bbl.	337 a 350
Wheat, bushel,	64 a
Corn, "	25 a
Oats, "	16 a 18

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Ashes, Pearl, lb.	5 a	8
Pot, "	4 a	6
Almonds, s. s.	15 a	18
Alum, lb.	4 a	5
Beeswax, lb	20 a	25
Beans, bush	37 a	50
Brimstone, r. lb	6 a	7
Crackers, "	4 1-2	
Candles, per lb.		
Mo'd,	7 a	8
Dipt,	6 a	7
Sperm,	25 a	30
Coffee, per lb.		
Rio,	7½ a	9
Havana,	9 a	10
Java,	13 a	15
Coal, bush.	8 a	12

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Molasses, per gall.		
N. Orleans,	23 a	25
Sugar-house	28 a	33
Mustard, lb.	37 a	——
Nails, cut, 3d,	7 a	7 25
4d,	5 a	[illegible]
6d,	4½ a	5
8d,	4 1-2 a	——
10d & 20d,	4 1-4 a	——
Oil—		
Olive, bsk.	6 00 a	6 50
Winter gall.	75 a	1 00
Sum. st. "	.75 a	—80
Linseed, "	65 a	70
Tan. bbl.	20 00 a	25 00
White, "	10 to 16	
Paper, per ream—		

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

certain concessions appear to have been made by the British Envoy at variance with the understood principles of British and international law. But whatever hopes these concessions may have raised in the minds of the slave-holders, the Committee are persuaded they never will be realized; for, henceforth every slave touching British soil in the West Indies must be free, whatever may have been the circumstances under which he sought the protection of British laws.

Looking, therefore, at what has been done in this country since the last Convention was assembled in this place, viz., that the law for the suppression of the slave-trade is now in force in every part of the British Empire; that slavery has been abolished at the British settlements of Malacca, Singapore, Penang, and Province Welesley; that it is virtually terminated in British India; that it is no longer suffered to exist in Scinde; that the state of the collonial laws for the government of the emancipated classes is greatly improved; that foreign powers, with but few exceptions, have declared slave-trading to be a crime; that British functionaries residing in foreign states are not allowed to hold or hire slaves: that it is the determination of the Legislature, as far as it may be possible, to prevent British subjects from aiding and abetting the slave-trade in any part of the world; that the British Government are actively and peacefully engaged in using their influence with foreign states to aid in exterminating slavery and the slave-trade; and that the rights of slaves seeking refuge within our borders have been affirmed by the highest legal authorities in the realm.—Looking at these things, there is every reason to take courage and persevere in the great and good work to which we are devoted.

It shows how rapidly Great Britain is neutralizing the taunts of the slaveholders. I saw in an American newspaper just before leaving home, that for every slave emancipated by Great Britain in the West Indies, she enslaves ten in the east. What will they say, now that all legal slavery is abolished in India, and that universal emancipation is already one of the fruits of the conquest of Scinde. Also that a steady course of amelioration is going forward in the old plaster-made laws of the colonies. Not only are all the British functionaries prohibited from holding or hireing slaves, but British ambassadors are instructed to seek the concurrence of other powers in remonstrating with slaveholding Governments for justice to their slaves.—At the instant of making his report on the subject in the Convention, Mr. Scoble received a Ceylon Observer, announcing that slavery was abolished in that beautiful island. The whole heart of the Convention was expressed by Mr. J. T. Price, a noble English quaker, who once lived in Pennsylvania. "He had received a delightful treat, he did not expect there was so much glorious news to be communicated, more had been done than he could have believed, and all present must feel thankful to Divine Providence for the success which had crowned our measures. I felt it my duty, in supporting the resolution, first to give a strong expression of respect and confidence towards the London Committee. As a sentinel on the walls, I said that, whenever the inquiry was made of me with respect to any part of our great work—'Watchman, what of the night?' that, so far as depends on the sleepless vigilance, incorruptible fidelity, unflinching firmness, and judicious discrimination, of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, I was always ready to answer—'All's well.' I concurred in the satisfaction expressed by others at the report, but felt it then my duty to request more particular attention to one point which was referred to in the report, and which I did not see mentioned in the programme of business, and therefore was afraid would be overlooked. The following sketch of my remarks is from the Anti-Slavery Reporter:

THE CASE OF THE CREOLE.

"In America, we are compelled to carry on the conflict against slavery before the courts of law; and, as was the case with Granville Sharpe, in the management of the Somerset case constantly driven back to the first principles, the primary foundations of law. And it is of the very last importance that the precedents of British court, and the positions taken by the British Government, should be kept absolutely on the line of strict law. Providence has placed them in the front rank, and any wavering in the front rank cannot but dishearten the whole host. As he understood the principle of general law, it was this—that the law of slavery is confined in its force to the territorial jurisdiction of the state which establishes it; so that the slave, so as by any means he gets beyond this limit, is to be regarded precisely as any other man. The slaveholders, on the other hand, feel under the necessity of maintaining that, once a slave, always a slave, and that a man who has been made a slave in one country is to be regarded as a slave, and the property of his master in every other country. This is the issue on which slavery lives or dies. In the case of the *Comet & Encomium*, wrecked on the British Islands, the slaves were regarded by the British authorities as passengers, and free to go wherever they pleased; and were not compelled to cross the ocean, in order to their being restored to bondage. So far so good. The government of the United States, under the influence of the slave-power, demanded compensation for the slaves who had thus been lost to their owners. This was a question in which the slaveholders were far more interested than about the boundary question, not for the value of the slaves in the case in point, but for the sake of the principle which the giving compensation for them would concede—that of the recognition of their right of property in man beyond their own territory.

After some negotiation, he regretted to say, the British Government had made compensation, and by that conceded the whole principle; and had weakened the hands of those who were compelled to bear the brunt of the battle against the slave-holder. This was indeed a great blunder, but he hoped they would yet redeem it. (Hear, hear.) In the case of the *Creole*, certain slaves, on the voyage from Virginia to New orleans, rose and compelled the captain to navigate the vessel into the British port of Nassau, where the negroes went on shore as freemen, leaving the vessel in the hands of the captain. He was in Washington when the news was received, and the excitement was tremendous. The slave-holders felt that their idolized 'institution' had received a deadly blow. The subject was immediately brought before the Senate—not before the other House, because there sits John Quincy Adams, and they are afraid of him. In the Senate, they brought it forward five several times, without one Northern Senator daring to meet them. They insisted that Great Britain should make compensation for the slaves, or that there should be WAR. A Senator of Louisiana, said in his place, that unless these practices of the colonial authorities were put a stop to, they would visit those islands with fire and sword. Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, instructed the American ambassador at London, to assert to the British Government, that the property in slaves is guaranteed by the Government of the United States; and that this maintenance of British law in British ports is dangerous to the peace of the two countries. He also declared that there had been an authorised interference of the local authorities to take the slaves out of the power of their owners; whereas the notarial protest of the latter, sworn to at New Orleans, declares that they lost the power over the vessel while on the high seas, and never recovered it until it was restored to them by the local authorities at Nassau. Mr. Webster afterwards wrote to Lord Ashburton, begging that if no provision could be admitted into the treaty of Washington, instructions should be given to the governors of the islands to respect the rights of the slaveholders, as a matter of international comity.

Lord Ashburton replied, declaring that Mr. Webster and himself had no difference in point of principle, and pledging that instructions should be given to the local authorities not to interfere in such cases. Now (said Mr. L.) the question to which I wish the attention of the British people is this—Whether, according to British law, it is the duty of the local authorities, when they know that slaves are held in duresse within their jurisdiction, to refuse to interfere, and to allow men to be carried out of their ports, and out of their jurisdiction, into slavery in a foreign country. To him it seemed to be a surrender of the whole principle, and a virtual admission of the claim of the slave-holders, that the law of Virginia, by which a man is made a slave within the territorial jurisdiction of Virginia, is law in Nassau, so as to forbid the exercise of their functions by the local authorities. He therefore hoped a committee would be appointed to examine this case, and see whether any thing can be done to recover the ground thus unhappily lost. If possible let us obtain the best legal authority in this land, to show in America what is the true principle of British law, or rather, of the general law of the civilized world, on this important subject."

The subject seemed to make a good deal of impression, and subsequently a committee was chosen to report on the case. It was intended that this committee should have an interview with Dr. Lushington, whose high legal standing, as Judge of the Court of Admiralty, as well as his long and devoted service in the anti-slavery cause, would give great weight to his views of the matter.—But it seemed impracticable to effect an interview. The committee did not seem fully to appreciate the importance of the abstract principle, and were in favor of a report merely saying that there was nothing in Lord Ashburton's letter to compromise the security of any slaves who should arrive on British soil. I knew I had the feelings of the Convention with me, and urged a report expressing our "regret that language was used which is *understood by the slave-holders* as a recognition of the principle on which compensation has been claimed for shipwrecked slaves, and a promise of instruction to the local authorities, which *seemed* to involve a concession of important principles in favor of slavery." Some of the committee asked if we were to Judge Lord Ashburton by the perverted interpretation of his language by the slave-holders? I said it was not a perverted interpretation, but I had chosen the expression as a compromise, If they chose to adhere to their original report I would then move mine as an amendment, *first striking out the words in italics*, and I had no doubt that I should carry it in that form. My proposition was then acceded to.—And when, at the public meeting at Exeter Hall, the noble chairman, Lord Morpeth, declared his distrust of these fresh "instructions" to the colonial authorities, deprecating any variation of existing laws and obligations to accommodate slave-traders, and declaring "the free access to the right of *Habeas Corpus* should never be diluted by any accommodation, interpretation, or compromise, however lowly may be the suppliant who seeks it, or however powerful the claimant who pursues him"—I felt that we had well rescued the principles of law from the desecration to which Lord Ashburton's letter had exposed them. The following editorial article on the subject appeared during the Convention in the London Morning Advertiser, which will show that the case is becoming understood in England:

"Among the numerous and important topics introduced to the Anti-slavery Convention, is one which serves to illustrate the defective character of the Ashburton treaty, and to show the great damage which that treaty has done towards the oppressed class of men whose interests our Ambassador ought to have regarded, as far as he could exercise his power in their behalf.

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

From a volume of Sketches.

John Randolph.

I remember some years since to have seen John Randolph in Baltimore. I had frequently read and heard descriptions of him; and one day, as I was standing in Market, now Baltimore street, I remarked a tall, thin, uniqe looking being hurrying toward me with a quick, impatient step, evidently much annoyed by a crowd of boys who were following close to his heels, not in the obstreperous mirth with which they would have followed a crazy or a drunken man, or an organ grinder and his monkey, but in the silent, curious wonder with which they would have haunted a Chinese bedecked in full costume. I instantly knew the indivinual to be Randolph from the descriptions. I therefore advanced toward him that I might make a full observation of his person without violating the rules of courtesy in stopping to gaze at him. As he approached, he occasionally turned toward the boys with an angry glance, but without saying anything, and then hurried on as if to outstrip them, but it would not do. They followed close behind the orator, each one observing him so intently that each one said nothing to his companions. Just before I met him he stopped a Mr. C., a cashier of one of the banks, said to be as odd a fish as John himself. I loitered in a store close by, and unnoticed, remarked the Roanoke orator for a considerable time and really he was the strangest looking being I ever beheld.

His long thin legs, about as thick as a strong walking cane, and much of such a shape, were encased in a pair of tight small clothes, so tight that they seemed part and parcel of the limbs of the wearer. Handsome white stockings were fastened with great tidiness at the knees by a small gold bucle, and over them, coming about half way up the calf, were a pair of what I blieve are calid hose, coarse and country knit. He wore shoes. They were old fashioned, and fastened only with buckles—huge ones. He trod like an Indian, without turning his toes out, but planked them down straight ahead. It was the fashion in those days to wear a fan-tailed coat, with a small collar and buttons far apart behind, and a few on the breast. Mr. Randolph's were the reverse of all this, and instead of his coat being fan-tailed, it was what we believe the knights of the needle call swallow-tailed; the collar was immensely large, the buttons behind were in kissing proximity, and they sat together as close on the breast of the garment as the feasters at a crowded public festival. His waist was remarkably slender; so slender that, as he stood with his arms akimbo, he could easily, as I thought, with his long bony fingers have spanned it. Around him his coat, which was very tight, was held together by one button, and in consequence, an inch or more of tape, to which it was attached, was perceptable where it was pulled through the cloth. About his neck he wore a large cravat, in which his chin was occasionally buried as he moved his head in conversation; no shirt collar was perceptible; every other person seemed to pride himself upon the size of his, as they were then worn large.

Mr. Randolph's complexion was precisely that of a mummy, withered, saffron, dry and bloodless, you could not have placed a pin's point on his face, where you would not have touched a wrinkle. His lips were thin, compressed, and colorless; the chin, beardless as a boy's, was broad for the size of his face, which was small; his nose was straight, with nothing remarkable in it, except that it was too short. He wore a fur cap, which he took off, standing a few minutes uncovered. I observed that his head was quite small; a characteristic which is said to have marked many men of talent, Byron, and Chief Justice Marshall, for instance.

☞ By the will of Mr. Jacob Tidd, of Roxbury, the blind Asylum and Farm School will each receive a large accession to their funds, probably to the amount of twenty thousand dollars each. He left a young man, adopted by him from the Farm School, the farm on which he resided, with a handsome addition in personal property.

Boston Post.

Books! Books!!

We have now on hand a good assortment of standard Anti-Slavery works, which we will sell very cheap. Those of our friends who desire to purchase will do well to lose no time, as our stock is small, and will soon be disposed of. We have a number of cheap publications well calculated for general circulation.

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July 26, 1843. 47 6w.

☞ HEPATIC ☜ ELIXIR,

For the Cure of

LIVER COMPLAINT.

DR. STARKWEATHER'S

HEPATIC ELIXIR,

The most valuable Medicine ever discovered for the cure of

LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISEASES, JAUNDICE, FEVER AND AGUE, &c.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINTS.—The symptoms arising from chronic diseases of the liver are so various as almost to baffle description. They do not all appear in any individual case, but show themselves, in different persons, in great variety, both in extent, number, and degree, as the disorder exists in every gradation, and often for a long time so slight as to cause no alarm, being nothing more than a sense of fullness after meals, with some soreness of the bowels, a disposition to drowsiness, eructations of wind, running in the ears, dizziness of the head, coldness of the extremities, followed by burning in the soles of the feet and palms of the hands, an unpleasant and sinking sensation of the pit of the stomach. Some cases are attended with wakefulness, or unrefreshing sleep, disturbed by dreams, pain also in either side, most frequently in the left, extending to the shoulder blades. The mind is often fretful and irritated by most fretful and irritated by the most trifling causes: the memory becomes impaired, and there is a general disinclination for bodily or mental exertion. The stomach sympathises, and is so much disturbed as to lead the patient to suppose that his complaint arise from an affection of this organ, while it is only affected by being in the vicinity of the real disease. The bowels become irregular, costiveness alternating with diarrhœa, and frequently distended with gas. There is often a loss of apetite, at other times an unnatural craving for food. The urine becomes highly colored, and is frequently voided with pain. The countenance assumes a sallow, cadaverous or sickly hue. Many other symptoms might be named, but those already enumerated are the most prominent and common.

☞ THE WEST. ☜

In no country, perhaps, are diseases of the Liver more common than in the West—the Miasma arising from marshes, rivers, canals, frequent attacks of fever and ague, and the sudden changes of temperature constantly produce it in fact so common is it that the very brute creation are affected.

Bilious diseases and Dyspepsia originate almost entirely in a diseased or dormant state of the liver, and persons thus afflicted, are often continually taking pills to remove costiveness, which generally accompanies such affections.—That is, they are doctoring the symptoms instead of causes, and thus they linger on for years, taking more and more medicine; an increased amount being requisite to act upon the bowels after the continued use of purgatives.

The Hepatic Elixir is an alternative, and its effect is to arouse the Liver from a diseased or dormant state: and to restore to it its natural life and vigor. When the Liver has acquired its former healthy state, it immediately resumes imparting to the stomach its necessary quantity of bile, and that which is of good quality. The consequence is that when a proper quantity of food enters the stomach, it meets a proper quantity of "bile," by means of which the food is digested, and passes off as nature designed.

From the Rev. M. Burdett.

This may certify that Mrs. Burnett has been afflicted with an affection the liver for five years, and during the first four years of her illness, was under the care of several physicians, but her disease appeared to be increasing in malignity, and the prospect of her recovery becoming more doubtful, until being made acquainted with the success which had attended Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir, in similar cases, she was prevailed upon to make use of it, and, from this time, has been gradually recovering, and I can most cheerfully recommend it as a safe and valuable remedy for such complaints.

N. BURDETT.
Pastor of the Chuch in S. Northbridge.
South Northbridge, Mass., Sept. 1, 1840.

CASE OF LIVER COMPLAINT,

Of twenty-five years standing.

This may certify that for 25 years I was afflicted with a pain in my side, which was frequently so severe as to entirely incapacitate me for labor. I have been under the care and treatment of various physicians, without any permanent benefit. Hearing of the many cures effected by the Hepatic Elixir, prepared by Dr. Starkweather, I was induced to give it a trial, and am happy to say that it has entirely removed my complaint. I have felt no symptoms of it for more than a year past.

AMOS WHITE.
Northbridge, March 30, 1841.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

We have always regarded this medicine as one of the most valuable remedies before the public. The high source from which it emenates is, of itself, sufficient to stamp the Hepatic Elixir with that superior excellence which a trial of its efficacy has every where shown it to possess. Dr. Starkweather is one of the most eminent physicians in the State of Massachusetts—of unblemished moral character, and wholly incapable of practicing deception upon his fellow citizens. For upwards of 30 years he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to diseases of the liver, and the uniform success which has always accompanied his treatment of Chronic Affections of the Liver, has rendered him the most distinguished practitioner in the U. States for this particular class of diseases.

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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION & LIVER COMPLAINTS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Croup in Children, whooping Cough, Pains or weakness of the Breast, Chronic Coughs, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of the PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, or WILD CHERRY BARK,"—approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable 'Family Medicine' ever discovered.

READ

WHAT IT HAS DONE

A WONDERFUL RECOVERY.—Mrs. S. E. Austin the subject of these remarks was attacked with this disease in the fall of 1838, originating from a violent cold which settled upon her lungs. Various remedies were resorted to—the most skillful physicians were consulted—yet step by step that fearful disease Consumption, began to prey upon her. She became subject to violent fits of coughing expectorated large quantities of matter, and was evidently sinking very fast. In this distressing situation, after all the various remedies had been tried in vain, and when nought but the grave seemed to afford her any prospect of relief, this invaluable Balsam restored her to health; and now, in the place of that emaciated form, withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health and spirits than she has enjoyed for years. See description of this interesting case in Dr. Wistar's Treatise on Consumption.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.

Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's preparation, Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully recommend it as a valuable remedy, and acknowledge his statement true and correct.

J. H. WALTERS, M. D.
New York, April 12, 1841.

INTERESTING COMMUNICATION.

***Dr. Wistar's Agent at Xenia, Ohio, a highly respectable Druggist in that delightful village, has informed us that the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is unparallelled. The demand for it is so eager, that he can scarcely keep himself supplied with it. He has had in his store, ever since he commenced business, all the most popular remedies for Lung Affections. Some of these were esteemed good, and most of them gave temporary relief.—But since he has had Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, a number of the most serious cases were becoming completely cured by its use! "I never sold a medicine," says the Doctor, "in which I had that entire confidence than I have in this."

☞ IT CURES! ☜

Wherever Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is introduced it at once attains that high reputation which it so richly deserves. What can stop its sale, when on every hand can be witnessed its wonderful cures? The worst cases of Asthma, recent, but dangerous coughs, (and also those that are of long standing,) Bronchitis and Consumption, (in its early stages,) are always cured by this remarkable medicine. Read the following certificate;

LANCASTER COUNTY, Pa., July 18th, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with Consumption for the last two years, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pains in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c., and have tried numerous remedies and been under several doctors, yet could not find anything to relieve me, until I used some of your Balsam. I got one bottle from a neighbor of mine, who is using it, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,
ROBERT HOMMAN

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Read and Understand.

DR. BRANDRETH:

Having made use of thy pills for about five years past, and having found them to be a more excellent medicine than any other with which I have ever been acquainted, I feel it to be but an act of justice to thyself, and benevolence to the community, to publish a brief statement of a few of the cases in which I have derived extraordinary benefit from them.

Having been much occupied in travelling and public speaking, I have frequently taken severe cold, which, before I used these pills, always resulted in soreness of the throat and chest, and in a severe cough—but now, by taking one or two pills at a time for two or three nights, I have invariably succeeded in removing the soreness, and in effectually preventing the cold from settling on my lungs so as to produce a cough.

Once during last winter, while travelling on horseback, and subjected to much exposure, I was suddenly taken extremely ill, with a very sore throat, high fever, and general prostration, both of strength and spirit—by the use of two doses of the pills, and drinking freely of cold water, a copious perspiration was kept up, and the disease gave way in 48 hours from the commencement, and in two days more I was again on my journey.

At another time, I had a severe lameness in the small of my back, occasioned by daily exercise in public speaking, until it became so exceedingly painful, that I was forced to speak sitting, not being able to stand on my feet. At length, the soreness extended quite through me, and the pain became so severe, that I never closed my eyes during a whole night, and several times during that night, I had serious doubts whether I would live till morning—I took seven pills, which went to the seat of the disease, and as by magic, seemed to lay hold of it, and carried it all off, so that I attended a meeting on the same evening, and spoke without pain for more than two hours, and the pain has not returned since. I regard this as one of the most extraordinary cures that I have ever known and I can truly say that in a similar case I would not exchange Brandreth's Pills for all the medicine in the drug store.

I have used the Pills, and administered them to others on various other occasions, and as far as I know, in no case without success.

They are a vegetable compound, easy and gentle in their operation, and leave the system in the best possible condition. The price is only 25 cents a box, and few persons will require more than one box in a year. Any person may take them with perfect safety without the advice of a physician, and in 19 cases out of 20 they will, if seasonably taken supercede the necessity of sending for one. I intend in my travels in future, to carry them with me for sale, not that I am a dealer in pills, but because by so doing I can serve the cause of humanity.

ARNOLD BUFFUM.
Cin. 4th mo., 10th, 1843. 51-3m.

The above valuable medicine is sold wholesale and retail at the established Agency, on 3d st. South side, between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati

JOHN MACMILLAN, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER, North-east corner of New and North streets, Cincinnati, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to it, to secure a share of the public patronage.

He keeps constantly on hand, coffins of every description, shrouds, caps, and plates neatly engraved.

Also, Hearses and Carriages of the very best quality, and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at any of the grave yards in the city or its vicinity. Charges, in all cases, moderate.

August 6, 1842. 3-3m

THE PEOPLE'S MEDICINE

THE PLEASANTEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

SIX YEARS of extensive use, and the consumption of over One Hundred Tons, has placed their reputation far above every other preparation. The demand is constantly increasing, and agencies are being established in every inhabited part of the world. While many articles are popular for a season, and are then forgotten, Sherman's Lozenges are admitted to be in use with increasing reputation as standard remedies. When such physicians as Rogers, Mott, Vanderpool, Kissam, Ludlow, and nearly all the respectable part of the faculty—when such clergymen as the Rev. Sebastian Streetor, Rev. Mr. Curran, Rev. Darius Anthony, Rev. Dr. Eastmond, Rev Mr. Hancock, and scores of others of the first respectability—when such distinguished men as the Hon. Aaron Clark, E. Mayor, J. Sherman, Brownell Esq., Register, W. H. Bunn, Esq., Deputy Register of the City of New York, Hon. Edward J. Parter, Ex-President Jackson, Hon. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, Dr. Reed, of Baltimore, and in fact a majority of the whole American people, use and recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges and Plasters, no other evidence of their virtue can be required, and when every one who uses them says they are the best medicine in use, none can hesitate to admit their value.

CHILDREN DIE FROM WORMS,

after months of great suffering, when one box of Sherman's Worm Lozenges would have cured them, and saved their lives. Many are thus afflicted and are doctored for something else, without the least relief. Even adults are thus troubled, and very commonly too. The following symptoms may be considered as usually attending them—Pain in the joints or limbs, offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks; bleeding at the nose, a gnawing sensation at the stomach, flashes of heat over the surface of the body, slight chills or shiverings, headache, drowsiness, vertigo, torpor; disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming, sometimes a troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, fits, bad taste in the mouth, difficult breathing, pain in the stomach or bowles, fatigue, nausea, squeamishness, voracious appetite, leanness, bloated stomach or limbs, gripings, shooting pains in various parts of the body, a sense of something rising in the throat, itching of the anus towards night, a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, and sometimes discharges of slime and mucus.

THE HALF ORPHAN Asylum in New York has used Sherman's Lozenges for worms, in hundreds of cases, and they never have failed to bring away the worms and cure the children—they have also used Sherman's Cough Lozenges for coughs, whooping cough, croup, and most diseases of the lungs, with the greatest benefit—and Sherman's Poor Man's Plasters, for pain or weakness in the side, back, or breast, and rheumatism.

The Hon. B. B. Beardsley saved the life of one of his children by one box of these worm Lozenges.

Dr. Hunter knew a young lady, supposed on the brink of the grave, from a decline cured by Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Capt. Coffin, of Nantucket, saved the life of his little boy, by only two doses—he was wasted to a skeleton, and the doctors knew not what was the matter. The cases where these lozenges have cured are truly surprising and wonderful. They are the only infallible worm destroying medicine ever discovered. Near one million and a half of boxes are sold in one year.

HEADACHE AND SEA-SICKNESS.

Palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, and despondency, are immediately relieved by Sherman's Camphor Lozenges. Persons travelling or attending crowded parties will find them to relieve all fatigue and give buoyancy to the spirits. After a night's dissipation they dispel all those unpleasant sensations so usually following the too free liver. Temperance people will find them soothing to the disturbed nerves of their new converts. The most distressing headache yields to these lozenges in less than ten minutes. Scarcely a ship leaves New York without a supply of Sherman's Lozenges—and they are now a principal article in the medicine chests of our ships of war. G. W Dixon, the celebrated pedestrian, was enabled to walk 72 hours without sleep or rest, by using these lozenges.

Many writers have been enabled to follow up their mental exertions for a great length of time, by the invigorating properties of these lozenges; and many have accomplished long and tedious journeys with comparatively ease, by an occasional use of these life-preserving and invigorating articles.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For coughs, colds, consumption, whooping cough, tightness of the chest or lungs, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, asthma, and cough attending measles, are not only the pleasantest but most efficacious medicine that can be used. They allay all irritation, promote expectoration, and act as a healing balm to the lungs.

Jonathan Howarth, Esq., the great Temperance Lecturer, was supposed to be on the brink of the grave with consumption, brought on by sleeping in damp sheets, nothing gave him relief till he tried Sherman's Cough Lozenges—two boxes cured him. The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, the Rev. Sabastian Streeter, of Boston, and hundreds of others, have been in like manner snatched from the grave.

The Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of the McDougal street church, was cured of a distressing cough in one day by these lozenges—and so announced to his congregation after one of his discourses.

Leonard Rogers, Esq., aged 96 years, a revolutionary hero of two wars, has been cured of a consumptive cough by Sherman's Lozenges.

The institution for aged indigent females has used Sherman's Lozenges with the greatest benefit. When the old ladies have a cough, a few of the cough Lozenges cure them—and when they have a headache, or feel low spirited, a few of the camphor lozenges give immediate relief.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

Only 12 1 2 cents, and warranted better than all other plasters for curing rheumatism, lumbago, pain or weakness in the side, breast, back, or any part of the body—worn on the lower part of the spine, they cure the piles, on the small of the back, falling of the womb and kidney affections, a small piece applied to corns draws them out by the roots in about two days. These are the cheapest and best plasters in the world. Many persons would'nt be without them for as many dollars as they cost cents. They are spread by machinery, and the enormous quantity of over one million is sold every year. Rich and poor, high and low, all ages and conditions use them. They afford such quick and astonishing relief that some call them the Magic Plaster. J. W. Huxne, Esq., Mr. Nichael Martin, Geo. D. Strone, Esq., J. B. Cromwell and a multitude of others, who have experienced such great and decided benefit from the genuine Sherman's Plaster, might be referred to. Caution is necessary. See that you get the genuine Sherman's Poor Man's Plasters. Printed directions are on the back of each plaster, with a fac simile of Dr. Sherman's name. Many spurious and worthless imitations are hawked about—they should always be avoided—trust none but Sherman's—his is sure to cure, and he alone possesses the secret of making it.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIJESTION

cured of 19 years standing, by Sherman's Dinner Lozenges, after hundreds of dollars had been spent in vain. Many really astonishing cures have been effected by those Lozenges. Price 50 cents a box.

DIARRHOEA OR LOOSENESS

of the bowels, immediately relieved by Sherman's Restorative Lozenges. They have cured cases of long standing when other means failed to give relief. The price is 25 cents a box.

HEARTBURN AND ACIDITY

cured by Sherman's Soda Lozenges in five minutes. Many persons by their use enjoy good health, that are miserable without them.

SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS

speedily cured by Sherman's Cayenne Lozenges—pleasant and cheap.

SWEETBREATH & BEAUTIFUL TEETH

SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE is warranted the best dentifrice in the world. It cleans the teeth, gives them a pearly whiteness, and keeps them from aching and decay, removes all tartar, hardens the gums, and sweetens the breath, imparting a delightful fragrance to it. It is extensively used in England, being patronized by the nobility and gentry. Never has a complaint been made against it. The sales are now over 100,000 pots a year. When such men as Dr. Chilton, the distinguished chemist, Dr. Elliott, the oculist, Dr. Castle the great dentist, Geo. Winchester, of the New World, Governor Seward, the Hon. B. B. Beardsley, Mr. Ne zinskie, the celebrated portrait painter, and a host of others of the first distinction use it, no better evidence of its goodness can be required.

CAUTION.—Ask for Sherman's Lozenges, Plasters, or Tooth Paste, and see you get the genuine. His name is around each pot of paste and box of Lozenges, and on the back of each plaster. See that it is a fac-simile of his signature, avoid all others. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges are never sold by the ounce, but in boxes—many unprincipled dealers attempt to palm off others, calling them Sherman's. They want to deceive you. Dr. Sherman's ware house is at 106 Nassau street, New York.

Cincinnati Lozenge Warehouse, 147 Main street, between 3rd & 4th streets.

G. F. THOMAS, Agent.

STAINBURN'S

VEGETABLE EXTRACT

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Are the best Anti-Bilious Medicine ever used!

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being made exclusively from Vegetable Extracts, derived from the most valued, safe, and efficient purgative and alterative roots and plant to be found in the

VEGETABLE KINGDOM,

are therefore Nature's true remedy. Pure, perfect and original in their medicinal properties, they unite with an absolute and controlling power over disease a mild and gentle corative action on the

HUMAN SYSTEM.

They are unlike and far superior to medicines made from common drugs and chemicals, and do not leave those who take them, costive, as is too often the case with ancient and impure remedies.

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

may be used for any length of time, and when discontinued, they will leave the system perfectly healthy, and free from that dreadful malady, Constipation of the Bowels, as the testimony of thousands will prove.

NEW BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE.

WILLIAM T. TRUMAN, having retired from the firm of TRUMAN & SMITH, has taken the store No. 20 Pearl street, for the purpose of pursuing a PUBLISHING and GENERAL BOOKSELLING BUSINESS.

His present publications consist of

MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 1, by Lowell Mason and T. B. Mason. This work has met with great popularity. The recent improvements render it probably the most valuable collection of Sacred Music extant in any country. It has passed through twenty-three editions; the twenty-fourth edition is now in press.

MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 2. A new and enlarged edition of this valuable work will soon be published, embodying the elements, and no pains will be spared to render it worthy of its distinguished compilers, and of the place it occupies in this series of musical works.

MASON'S SACRED HARP in PATENT NOTES. A new edition of this very popular work will soon be published containing many new tunes, and substantial improvements.

MASON'S YOUNG MINSTREL. This valuable Juvenile Musical work has met with an unexpected degree of popular favor. A new edition will be put to press in a few days.

MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL GRAMMAR of the U. S. This work is used as a Text Book in the Woodward College in this city, and in many of the Colleges and Academies in the United States, and is respectfully commended to the attention of the School Trustees of Cincinnati, as a work peculiarly adapted to the higher classes in our common schools. The propriety and importance of instructing the pupils in a knowledge of the principles of the Government under which we live, must be conceded.

SMITH'S PRODUCTIVE GRAMMAR. The popular favor which has been extended to this work, is such that it has become a standard school book throughout the United States.

MISS BEECHER'S MORAL INSTRUCTOR. This valuable School Book has passed through several editions, and is highly commended as a school Reading Book.

A SPLENDID SERIES OF TOY BOOKS for children. These books were in part selected by the subscriber while recently in London, and will be as attractive as any series published in America.

The subscriber intends doing a General Bookselling and Stationary Business. He has on hand large quantities of the ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS, which will be sold at publishers prices, and a good assortment of the most popular Eastern and Western School Books, Classical Books, Blank Books, Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, &c., which will be sold low for Cash.

Country merchants are invited to call.

Orders are solicited.

MANSION HOUSE.

MAIN STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND COURT-HOUSE,

CINCINNATI.

THE subscriber respectfully informs Merchants Traders, and Travelers generally of the Mimi Valley and its vicinity, that he still continues at the above old established stand; (having a lease for a term of years) where he will be happy to accommodate them, in a manner not inferior to any house in the City; having comfortable rooms, good beds &c., and bells communicating to the Bar from each apartment.

A general reading room is attached. Also an extensive stable, which is under the care of an experienced person.

He returns his thanks to the public, for the very liberal patronage recently bestowed, and hopes by strict attention to receive a continuance of their favors, "and to make it truly a business house for the Valley and its vicinity."

Board $1 per day.
ROB. F. LEVERING.

July 8th, 1842. 6t.

Dayton papers will please copy for 6 mo., and send bills to Mansion House.

CARD.—The undersigned, being about to engage in another business, thanks his friends and the public, for their past confidence, and recommends the continuance of their favors to Mr. Joseph Bonsall, who will occupy his late office, and take the sale of all the Country Seats, Farms, and City property now on his register for disposal.

THOMAS EMERY,
Estate and Money Agent, 11, E. 4th st.
Feb. 8th, 1843

THE subscriber has for sale at his Ware house, No. 172 Main street.

100 REAMS DOUB. MED.
100 " FINE S. ROYAL,
100 " FINE MEDIUM,
200 " IMPERIAL,
500 " RUL. CAP and POST,
520 " PLAIN do
200 " WRAP. PAPER S'D,
200 GROSS BONNET BOARDS.

JAMES H. SPEER.
July 9th, 1842. 51-tf.

QUEEN CITY

SHOE STORE.

Fifth St. No. 32.

THE subscribers have always on hand a large and extensive assortment of Eastern and City made Boots and Shoes, of the best quality,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AT No. 32. 5TH ST.

J. L. GRANGER, & Co.
Cin., June 15th, 1843.

STARTLING FACTS.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists, but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, sad to relate, a supposed fever, scarlatina, cold, or some other ailing, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day, by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that those things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this Worm Exterminator, when they know that if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. Ringold had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when Kolmstock's Vermifuge was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A child of a woman living near the Manhatten Water Works, had dwindled for a month, till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth, and itching of the nose, a humane lady, who called to provide for the family, sent immediately for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once, and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several children in a highly respectable family in Broadway had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with the Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A family in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of eight years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before the Vermifuge was given.—The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when she became again worse, and had resort to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A physician of standing, had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest in less than a week.

In numerous cases other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for a fever &c., but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away almost an innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for twenty-five cents will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have "Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge" handsomely engraved on the outside label and the fac simile of Comstock & Co.

For sale in Cincinnati by our only Agents,
SANFORD & PARK,
No. 15 Fourth street, between Main and Sycamore.